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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
I 10

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

COUNCIL CONINS LATHI RAJ

dia Is To Be Retained In Empire

OTHER METHODS MUST BE EMPLOYED TO PUT DOWN C. D. MOVEMENT SAYS EX-CHIEF MINISTER

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Madras Legislative Council, by 61 votes against 29 carried the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti condemning police action in charging with lathis Mr. Bashyam and others. One member remained neutral.

MERCHANTS' DISAPPROVAL.

The mover at the outset handed to the President a petition signed by one hundred prominent piecegoods merchants of the Godown Street addressed to members of the Legislature totally disapproving the lathi charge and praying to Government to stop these charges. Mr. Chetti in an impassioned speech urged Government to give permission to prosecute police officers responsible for the lathi charge, so that they might exonerate themselves in a court of law.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Subbaroyan, leader of the Opposition, seconding the motion, said that if India was going to be kept within the Empire, other methods should be adopted to put down Civil Disobedience movement.

The Home replied defending police action and assured the House that he would make further investigations and report to the House.—A. P.

Repression And Conciliation Can Ill Go Together.

:0:

A GENTLE HINT TO VICEROY.

REPRESENTATION OF 35 M.L.A'S. TO VICEROY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

About 35 members of the Assembly have addressed the Viceroy, urging that Provincial Governments and District officers should do nothing to mar the far-reaching effects of the policy of conciliation, inaugurated by His Excellency. The letter says: "May we take the liberty of writing to you this letter in view of the situation created by the important statement made by your Excellency announcing the release of the members of the All-India Congress Working Committee while appreciating the spirit in which your Excellency's Government have taken that step, we desire to convey to you that the recent action of the police in Calcutta followed by the arrest and conviction of the Mayor of the Corporation is likely to defeat the object which we recognise your Excellency has no doubt in view, namely, the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill in which alone big issues arising from the statement of the Prime Minister can be dispassionately considered. We wish to impress upon your Excellency that every possible thing should be done on the part of Provincial Governments and District officers not to mar the far-reaching effects of the policy of conciliation, so opportunely inaugurated by your Excellency."

SIGNATORIES.

The signatories are: R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty, Sir Abdur Rahim, Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mahomed Shah Nawaz, C. S. Ranga Iyer, Mahomed Ashar Ali, Harbilas Sarda, Raja Ram Randyan, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, B. Das, Jamal Mahomed Sahib, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Shaikh Sadiq Hasan, Gayaprasad Singh, Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. P. Thanban, Sardar Sant Singh, Nabakumar Singh Dudhoria, B. N. Misra, M. R. Puri, Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman, Jagan Nath Agarwal, B. R. Puri, Gupteswar Prasad, B. S. Raju, Satyendranath Sen, Bhupat Singh, Ramakrishna Reddy, Hari Raj Swarup, B. Jog, S. R. Pandit, Sukhraj Roy.

THAKUR TIKAMSINGH ON HUNGERSTRIKE

:0:

Supdt. Requested To Grant Interview

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

On hearing the news of Thakur Tikamsingh's hungerstrike, Pandit Mohanlal Gautam, Acting Secretary U. P. Provincial Congress Committee sent the following reply paid telegram to the Superintendent of the Central Prison, Lucknow, today at 11 a.m.

"Grant permission to interview Tikamsingh of Bareilly Shooting Case". I want to pursuade him to give up the hunger-strike". It will be recalled that Thakur Tikamsingh was transported for life in Bareilly Shooting case in 1922.

Ahmedabad Liquor Pickets Assaulted

:0:

On the 27th, three Ahmedabad volunteers received lathi blows near the Behrampur liquor shop, at the hands of a drunkard. On the 28th, two volunteers were roughly handled by a man, near Ginwalla's bungalow.

ENGLAND RETAINS DEATH SENTENCE

:0:

No Action To Be Taken On Committee's Report

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Rugby.—In the Commons the Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes stated that Government did not propose to take any action on the recent report of the Select Committee on the Capital Punishment. The report recommended abolition of the death penalty for an experimental period of five years.—B. O. W.

ENGLAND'S DEBT TO AMERICA

:0:

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Rugby.—Replying in the Commons to questions Chancellor of Exchequer Snowden said that annuity payable to United States Government this financial year under the debt funding agreement represented 3.6 per cent of the capital outstanding at the beginning of financial year. The corresponding figures in the case of French and Italian debt settlements with the United States were approximately 1.7 per cent. respectively.—B. O. W.

5 WOMEN GET 1 YEAR'S R. I. EACH

:0:

For Saluting National Flag

5 VOLUNTERS JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS R. I.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, Jan. 28.

The local Sub-Divisional Magistrate, took up for hearing last week of the case against five women, who were arrested by the Town police after the national flag salutation.

The accused declined to take part in the proceedings of the court and they were all charged under the Cr. L. A. Act.

The Magistrate, finding all of them guilty, sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

The jailed ladies include Mrs. Samuel Aaron, Christian lady "Dictator" of Kerala.

The Indepedence Day was celebrated in Calicut on Monday by all clases of people. Processions peraded through the main streets of the town during day and night and the celebrations were entirely peaceful and successful.

MORE SENTENCES

The Town Sub-Magistrate sentenced five volunteers to six months' R. I. each and five to four months' R. I. each for having picketed some of the local piecegoods shops.

HARTOG REMEDY FOR INDIA'S ILLS

:0:

Abandon Absorption In The Past

LONDON, Jan. 30.

"There is only one policy for the depressed classes, namely that Government refuses to support a school that does not admit them and treats them unfairly," declared Sir Philip Hartog in a lecture at Bedford College on Indian Educational system. "Isolation from West is impossible and if India is to take the place she claims among the Nations, she must abandon her absorption in the past and much of her conservatism."—Reuter.

Three British Alpinists Killed

:0:

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Berne.—Three British women tourists, Mrs. L. C. Furnival, Miss furnival and Mrs. Galway and one guide have been killed in expedition from Jungfrau Joch for Aletsch Glacier. They had been missing since Friday. Rescue party is returning to Adelboden with three survivors Mr. L. C. Furnival, Miss Lees and Mrs. Stead.—Reuter.

DR. MANEKLAL DEFIES THE BAN

:0:

(From A Correspondent).

HALOL, Jan. 29.

Police Superintendant and others have come to the rescue of the Revenue officials and to-day made the village of Dhikwa their target They went and arrested Kabhai Patel.

Dr. Maneklal who was arrested for defying Section 144, has been released unconditionally after 24 hours detention in the lock-up. He has again resumed his activities in the taluka inspite of the standing ban.

Rehabilitating Value Of Silver.

:0:

NO PRACTICABLE PROPOSALS YET.

LONDON, January 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Snowden said that he was unaware of any practicable proposals for the rehabilitation of the value of silver, hitherto suggested, and did not hold opinion that any useful purpose would be served by approaching the French and United States' Governments with a view to taking joint action in this regard.—Reuter.

78 PERSONS TO HANG.

:0:

Others Sentenced To Varying Terms

LONDON, January 29.

Constantinople.—78 persons have been sentenced to be hanged out of the first group of accused in connection with the riots plot in Smyrna. Other sentences vary from three to 24 years' hard labour. The sentences must be ratified by the Angora Chamber.—Reuter.

ORGANISING WORLD'S PEACE

:0:

New French Govt's Policy

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.— Ministerial declaration read in Parliament says that the New Government will devote itself methodically and patiently to the organisation of the peace of the world with the collaboration of all Nations, sincerely animated by the same intention and all Governments which respect fidelity to treaties.

It will do its best to secure success of vast collective effort directed towards the co-ordination of European forces. It is determined to continue the policy of national defence which guarantees security and independence of country, while desirous or realising, in agreement with other Nations, rational and equitable limitation of armaments.—Reuter.

26 MINERS DEAD IN HAIG PIT

:0:

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is estimated that dead and missing in Haig Pit disaster total 26. Thirteen who have been taken to hospital are burned and gassed.

Motilal Nehru Passes Restful Day & Night

:0:

X-RAY TREATMENT FOR FIBROSIS OF RIGHT LUNG TO BE GIVEN

ALLHABAD, Jan. 30.

The doctors attending Pandit Motilal Nehru have issued following bulletin rearding his health:

Pundit Motilalji has been suffering from fibrosis of the right lung and mediastinum for some considerable time, this fibrosis pressing at present on the veins which drain the blood from face neck and arms causing oedema of these parts and of glottis with considerable difficulty in breathing. This additional complication is a source of much anxiety. For its amelioration it is proposed to give him a deep x-ray treatment and as soon as conditions become favourable for this treatment we hope to begin it.

RESTFUL DAY PASSED.

Since the issue of yesterday's bulletin, the Panditji passed a comparatively restful day and night."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement: "A large number friends all over India are anxious about my father's condition, sending me telegrams of enquiry. It is very difficult for me to cope with all these individual enquiries.

FORGIVE ME.

Friends who do not receive a seperate answer will, therefore, forgiving me. I realise my father's health not merely is a matter of anxious concern for us who are near and dear to him, but, the whole nation. Freequent bulletins, therefore, are being issued for public information by eminent doctors, who are devoting themselves with all loving care to my father's treatment. Their constant attention and good wishes and the prayers of the nation are bearing us up in this hour of trial and anxiety.

MOTILAL TO GO TO CALCUTTA

The latest news about Pandit Motilal Nehru's health shows there was very slight improvement today and it is now almost decided that he will be taken to Calcutta on Mondaf next.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will accompany him.—A. P. Special.

NO PEACE UNTIL ALL POLITICALS ARE RELEASED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

There will be a meeting of leaders of the Congress on Saturday afternoon.

Gandhiji will address a public meeting on Sunday afternoon, after which the leaders will begin to leave Allahabad.

Conversations among the leaders continue, they are disinclined to express personal views, because they don't want to commit themselves before to-morrow's discussions.

Even if the Congress leaders arrive at a definite conclusion tomorrow, a decisive meeting will probably be held at Bombay after the arrival of Messrs. Sapru, Jayakar and Sastri about the 8th February.

The Left Wingers' do not believe in the bona-fides of Provincial Governments and are inclined to reject the Premier's offer summarily.

DELIVER GOODS.

Mahatma Gandhi had consultations with almost all leaders and as usual his will be the dominant voice and it will predominate. He will be the man to deliver goods one way or other.

Doubts are expressed by Congress Leaders of the sincerity of the change of heart in the administrative circles in India.

They point out that on the very day the President and leaders were released there were lathi charges at Calcutta and firing in Behar and arrests of ladies were made. In Punjab they say no suitable atmosphere for a place where negotiations could be created, unless and until all political prisoners big and small were released.—A. P. Special.

KARACHI DICTATOR GETS 6 MONTHS R. I.

:0:

5 Satyagrahis Jailed For 6 Months

FOR "STEALING FOREIGN CLOTH"

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

Seth Haridas Lalji, ex-Dictator of Karachi Satyagraha Committee, and Secretary of Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 by the City Magistrate, Karachi, this afternoon, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Five Satyagraha volunteers were each sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment on charges of stealing foreign cloth, obstructing its movement to the railway station and being members of an unlawful assembly.—A. P.

MORE LOOMS PER WEAVER TO CONTINUE

:0:

Cotton Dispute Still Unsettled

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Prime Minister's efforts to settle the cotton dispute were continued to-day. Discussions yesterday between two employers' organisations and weavers amalgamation lasted nine hours till nearly midnight.

They will discuss to-day compromise proposal suggested by Government which is understood to be resumption of work on a temporary agreement and further experimental period of "more looms per weaver" system.—Reuter.

Patiala Gets Influenza

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—Maharaja of Patiala on advice from his doctors has cancelled his engagements owing to attack of influenza.—Reuter.

CLOSING SCENES OF R. T. TAMASHA

:0:

How British Delegation Exploited Indian Communal Bickerings

SANKEY PROPOSALS—AN ADROIT MOVE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

As was anticipated by me, the last proposal put forward and almost agreed to, was based on communal electorates, as far as the problem of minoritics goes. Sir Mahomed Shafi threw a challenge a few days ago evidently to put the Hindus in their proper mood; the Premier patted the Hindus on their backs and Sir Mahomed pretends to show an olive branch again by offering to moderate his demands. The helpless and cornered Hindus had no choice but to meekly though sullenly accept this proposal; but the whole ugly situation was saved by the so-called stubbornness of the Sikhs.

It is surprising how the British delegation has succeeded in exploiting the communal questions. The Conservatives, provoked, whipped into action and inspired by their die-hards, including Garvin and Bartlett, have hastened to assure the Muhammadans of their solid support for communal electorates; Lord Reading made an agreement upon communal problems a condition precedent to Liberal's support to the principle of responsibility in the Centre and the Premier played into the hands of the Muslims and other British Parties by insisting upon immediate settlement of this question. It therefore, transpires that the conference ends with failure written large on its face; the blame falling entirely upon Indians and through them, upon India; the English getting out of the whole show with flying colours.

SHAFI'S GAME.

The so-called minimum demands made on behalf of the Muhammadans, come to be the impossible term, when properly analysed, which no self-respecting body of people in India can accept, if it cared for the future security of good government in India. To retain communal electorates is itself an unmixed evil and to assure 49 per cent of the seats in the legislature to Muhammadans through communal electorates is committing political suicide. No self-governing people can assure themselves of a responsible, efficient and public spirited cabinet if communal representatives of any particular community are to predominate so heavily in the legislature. Hence my sigh of relief at the failure of the Minorities Committee to accept these impossible terms of the non-nationalistic and irreconcilable communal leaders.

One is astounded at the unbounded capacity of some Hindu leaders to meekly submit to the frustration of their hopes, ideals and ambitions. Both Messrs. Moonje and Jayakar have always declared that if at all they should yield to Muhammadan demands, it would only be in return to the grant of full Dominion Status. But I find that these two leaders have not only failed to realise the utter inadequacy and unsatisfactory character of Lord Sankey's proposals but also agreed to accept Srijut Shafi's demands without either expecting, as they did earlier in the life of the Conference, the Muhammadans to support them in demanding immediate Dominion Status or making their consent as a condition precedent to the whole of the conference deciding in favour of Dominion Status. Many of us were very much disappointed at Mr. Jayakar's eulogy of Lord Reading, whose proposals (concessions, as our Hindu leaders will have it) were neutralised, in the words of a Conservative journalist, by two impossible conditions, one of which was the communal settlement.

GOOD-BYE TO PRINCIPLE.

There is only one excuse for this failure of the Hindu leaders. They have been the most abused and ill-used people in this conference. The Indian Liberals did not at all give them a chance and what is worse, many of the responsible Indian Liberals carried on an open and unseemly campaign against them. Some so-called mediators even went to the extent of supporting the Muslim irreconcilables. The Premier used all his influence, persuasive, seductive and mischievous, as it is, not with all alike but particularly upon the tractable Hindu leaders; seeing that his manoeuvres with Muhammadans would be neutralised by counter moves made by the other sections of British delegation. Hence it is that the Hindu leaders gave the go-bye to their pet theme of Dominion Status and accepted the non-national Muslim demands. All this clearly demonstrates that communalism, when swallowed to an excess, to the almost complete expulsion of nationalism, cannot yield any good results, even if it were to be supported by such courageous and heroic fighters like Dr. Moonje.

CLEVER MORE.

Coming to Sankey's proposals, I must confess that the mere announcement of these proposals has done our cause immense harm in England. Most of those people who have been taking a sympathetic interest in our problems and demands, without knowing the intricacies of our complex Anglo-Indian relations, jumped to the conclusion that Sankey's proposals must be good enough to enable India to enjoy the real substance of Dominion Status, if not Independence. They have begun to feel that after all, the few imperfections can be remedied the gaps filled and friction removed, through constitutional methods and no good purpose can be served by Indians refusing these proposals. They do not realise how unreal and insigficant is the power that may pass into our hands, even if these proposals are accepted by British Parliament; how impossible it is for India to think and considering these driblets of concessions and how cautious their own Liberals and Conservatives are in even accepting them as a basis for discussion. No wonder, our nationalist have all along been complaining against the so-called Liberal proposals of the British, which only result in weakening India's cause both in India and England.

SEVENTY PER CENT—NON-VOTABLE.

I am sure the hollowness of Sankey's proposals and the Pre-

(Continued on page 9).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

:0:

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Jan. 30.

Previous Closing Rate	10.29
To-day's Opening Rate	10.31
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.40
Difference	+.011
Broach Expectation A/M. Rs.	191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Previous Closing Rate	5.49
To-day's Opening Rate	5.51
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.56
Difference	+.07

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— Parsee LADY GRADUATE (Companion) to Parsee Lady, Lady Doctors, Nurses. ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106-110, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A 4243

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ABLE CANVASSERS on Rs. 60/- per month for our "EUCALYPTA" cheapest, best most popular Eucalyptus Oil. NEW ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY, Kurla, Bombay.
A R 4241

THE UNEMPLOYED are invited to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R 4238

WANTED—B. Coms. for posts of Secretary Accountant and General Clerks. Apply C. S. PATEL, 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4242

WANTED—DYEING MASTER for a local mill. Parsee or Hindoo preferred. For cloth dyeing expert dyer. Apply Box No. 629 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4223

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced L.C.P.S. or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Idar Sarvajanik Dispensary. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. M. M. PARIKH, Jamnabai Manslon, near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus, Bombay.
A R4213

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED AGENTS to canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4108

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JA R 4240

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MACHINERIES WANTED—Good Second-hand SPINNING MACHINERIES of Cards, Drawing, Slubbing, Inter, Roving, Ring, Frames and Bare Cylinder Grinding, Milling, Polishing and Shaping Machines. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—A FLAT at "Master Mansion," Chowpatty Sea-face, near level-crossing. Apply Top-floor.
C R4236

TO BE LET—Four ROOMS on GROUND FLOOR and a FLAT in the Top-floor of the "Bombay View" House, situated opp. Colaba Station, 5, Kitteridge Road. Apply to PREMJI NAGARDAS, 34, Bazar Gate Street, Fort 1.
C R4235

TO BE LET—For a Student, bachelor or for Chumery, a nice one-storeyed room open from all sides, facing Gamdevee, situated at Tanker Villa Estate, at Gowalia Tank Road. Rent very moderate. Apply the ESTATE MANAGER, on the spot or Phone No. 42477.
C R4226

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyauji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

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TO LET in Ville Parle, just two minutes walk from the Railway Station ground floor of a very decent bungalow with electric light and water supply convenience. Please apply to A. M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Bombay. 'Phone No. 22634
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INDEPENDENT BLOCKS of four rooms for Parsees in "Pandit Mansion", Balaram Street, and for Hindus in "Panditalaya" Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, rent Rs. 40/. Also double rooms for respectable Hindus at reduced rents in "Pandit Building" Powwalla Lane, New Charni Road, and "Pandit Nivas" Portuguese Church Road, Dadar. Also Palacial Bungalow with large garden, etc: At Napean Sea Road, and a large flat at Low rent for vegitarian Hindus only at Setalwad Road. Apply:—Pandit, Setalwad Lane, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, Phone, 42360.
C 4201

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P R4244

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P R4233

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WANTED—DEALERS to purchase our BEST NILGIRI SWADESI TEA, Cheapest Rates. The SONS OF THE SOIL TEA MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., Karteri Post, Nilgiris.
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M 2429

Public Notices.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed.

1. "That the Company do buy 500 fully paid shares bearing No. 18501 to 19000 at Rs. 155 per share and that the Capital of the Company be reduced by cancelling such shares from Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 48,75,000."

2. "That the Capital of the Company be further reduced from Rs. 48,75,000 as resolved by the first resolution to Rs. 32,75,000 divided into 65,500 shares of Rs. 50 each by (a) extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rs. 190 per share on each of the 16,000 shares of the Company already issued on which Rs. 150 have been paid up and (b) issuing three shares of Rs. 50 each to each holder of a share of Rs. 150 and five shares of Rs. 50 each to each holder of a share of Rs. 250."

3. "The clauses in the Memorandum and Articles relating to Capital be modified to give effect to the first and second resolutions."

4. "That Article 104 be amended by adding after the words 'One vote' the words 'for every 3 shares of Rs. 50 each' and inserting the words 'Every three shares' in place of 'Every share'"

5. "That the qualification of a Director other than the Ex. Officio Directors shall be his holding at least 60 shares in the Company registered in his name and that Article 116 be amended accordingly."

Should the abovementioned Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a further Extra-ordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Thursday, the 5th day of March, 1931, at the same time and place for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions.

By Order,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1931.
2430

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION NO. 83/1930-31.

Subject:—Notice to contractor inviting tenders.

Names of works.	Deposit with the tenders.	Time for the completion of the work.	Fine per day for overtime.	Tender Fee.
1. Applying one coat of Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement on the road from Kothi to Palace Gate and thence to Nyaymandir measuring about 450,000, sq. ft. as per specifications.	Rs. 406	2 months.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 5 per copy.
2. Supplying stone chips 24,800 c. ft. as per specifications.	Rs. 128	2 months.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2 per copy.

The tenders for the above works should be submitted to the undersigned on 6th February, 1931.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

R. J. SAVANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.

Baroda, dated 28th January, 1931.
2431

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under-noted two Allotment Letters in the respective names of the parties mentioned against them have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Allotment Letters will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof:—

A/L No	No. of Shares	Distinctive No. of Shares	Names of the Share-holders.
1967	21 Preference.	134,204 to 134224	Bai Tehmina Rustomji Aderji Dastoor.
2330	12 Preference	156700 to 156711	Mr. Maneckshaw. Rustomji Dastoor.

Dated 31st January, 1931.
2435

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROVIDENT FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the persons mentioned below that there are certain unclaimed moneys in this Provident Fund against which such persons may have a claim.

If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.

No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 1st March, 1931, and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

List of persons referred to:—

Miss EVA MARTIN,
Miss E. MARTIN,
Miss M. FERNS,
Miss M. BASDEN,
Mrs. NANCY BEADLE.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 30th January, 1931.
2432

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS of LUSITANIA WASHING CO. are requested to apply to the undersigned in respect of certain dirty and clean clothes, lying with him within seven days from the date hereof as in the expiry of the time, the said clothes will be destroyed. Applications must be supported by proofs.

A. LOBO,
The Standard Dairy Co.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
R 4239

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency
No. 1032 of 1929.

Re: MANILAL ICHHARAM DESAI, formerly proprietor of the News Printing Press and the "Gujarati" weekly.

All persons, who have entrusted their Brass Types, Stereo-Electro and Half-Tone Blocks, etc. to the Insolvent abovenamed are required to lodge their claims by *affidavit* in the Office of the undersigned on or before 16th March 1931, and tender therewith the amount, if any, due by them to the estate of the Insolvent. No claims will be entertained after the said date, and the types and blocks, etc. not claimed by the said date will be sold by Public Auction without any further intimation.

Bombay, this 29th day of January, 1931.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Official Assignee.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
2433

Tender.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

ATTENTION of the Tenders is drawn to the advertisement in the columns of the Papers on Monday and Wednesday last re: tenders for School Furniture, etc. and the Tenderers are informed that they need not give separate tender for Section (B) Physical Exercise apparatus and need not quote rates for Section (B) separately nor give a deposit. The rates of articles of Section (B) should be quoted in Section (A) along with other articles of Section (A).

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 19th January, 1931.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 2046 of 1930.

MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSING, a firm Plaintiffs
vs.
MESSRS. HAJI VALI MOHOMED AYUB, a firm and others Defendants.

To
FATMABAI Widow of Haji Vali Mahomed
The 2nd Defendant in above Suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the 1st Defendants, a firm and you and the 3rd Defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of Haji Vali Mahomed Ayub deceased a partner in the 1st Defendant firm for recovery of Rs. 12,700-0-0 with interest on Rs. 12,500/- at 6 per cent. per annum from 23rd September 1930, till judgment, costs and further interest and that you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Bombay on the 25th day of February, 1931, at 11-0 a. m. at the hearing and final disposal of this suit and also take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned and the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th December, 1930.

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
2435

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHASHRU HORMUSJI CAMA and EDELJI MAHERJEEBHOY CASSINATH Executors of the Will of BYRAMJI H. SORABJI of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land situate at the Village of Kirole near Ghatkopar in the Taluka Salsette District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla together with the Bungalow tenement and messuages standing thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty square yards of thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land known or called by the name of "DIANA PARK ESTATE" assessed under Survey No. 59 Plot No. I and under Record of rights entry No. 780 and Ghatkopar Kirole Municipality House No. 26 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the EAST by a Private Road, the property of the Lessors on or towards the WEST property of Dwarkadas Heerji, on or towards the NORTH by the property of Govindji Heerji and on or towards the SOUTH by a Private Road.

HARIDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2437

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALIDAS DHARAMSEY alias KALIDAS DHARAMSI alias KALIDAS DHARAMSHI of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant lately doing transactions in shares. ..... Deceased.

Bai KASUMBA, widow of Kalidas Dharamsey the deceased abovenamed of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at present at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Manilal Kalidas, Varjivandas Kalidas and Nagindas Kalidas the minor sons of the deceased and limited to the period until one of the said minors attains majority. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL

The 27th day of January, 1931.
Messrs. VAIDYA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2434

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
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AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 1st February, 1931, at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) of Valuable teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures, Chesterfield suites, Persian Carpet, Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, Silver show case, etc. at Dadar, Vincent Road, Opp. Kohinoor Mill, next to Post Office.

Property of Mrs. S. W. Green and others.

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5	SUDERSHAN,	9 Parts
6	UNCLE OUTWITTED,	7 Parts
7	PINGALA,	7 Parts
8	PRABHAVATI,	7 Parts
9	MALTI MADHAV,	7 Parts

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5. Sex Physiology (in man)	As. 0-8	16. Miracles of Nature	As. 0-8
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8. The Hidden Science for All	As. 0-8	19. Forecasting of Death	As. 0-8
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SAKRAND'S AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION.

Impressions Of Karachi Businessmen's Representatives.

SAKRAND (Sind) Jan. 22.

The Chief Agricultural, Officer in Sind sends the following notes on the visits of representatives of Karachi commercial bodies to the Agricultural Research Station at Sakrand.

The work that is being done by the Agricultural Department in Sind at the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand is attracting more and more attention, not only of zamindars and haric, but also of such bodies as (1) The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association (2) The Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi and (3) The Karachi Chamber of Commerce. Some of the members of these bodies have a double interest in the work in progress at the Station. They are not only merchants and traders by profession but have also a vested interest in the land in as much as they are zamindars also and intend investing capital in buying land in the Lloyd Barrage areas which will begin to get a regular and perennial water supply from the year 1932.

The following members of the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi accepted an invitation from the Agricultural Officer in Sind to visit the Agricultural Research Station Sakrand on the 8th November, 1930:—Lala Jaswantrai Churamani M.A. (President) Mr. T. K. Jeswani, M.A. (Secretary) Mr. Kanhalal Chulewalla, Ishwardas Varandmal, Mr. Sri Krishandas H. Lulla, M.A. and Mr. Hiralal Sharma, Rao Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram zamindar of Baur also accompanied the party.

The visitors were shown round the Station and the Laboratories by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind and the respective Heads of Sections, Chemical, Botanical, Agricultural and Physiological. They took a great interest in the work in progress especially in the experiments directed towards the reclamation of "kalar" or salt lands by leaching with irrigation water and by the cultivation of her seem during the rabi season. However what probably interested the visitors most was the work on the improvement of crops, especially the cotton crop, by various scientific mehods e.g. selection, hybridisation and ecclimatization. 27 W. N. cotton, now so well known and popular in Sind, is an improved strained evolved by selection from the ordinary Sind "Deshi" crop and is attractive to the cotton growers as it produces more lint and fetches a higher price on the market than the ordinary crop. It has a special demand on account of its short, rough and bright coloured fibre which is most suitable for mixing with wool for hosiery purposes. The various Punjab American cottons, notably 4-F, 235-F and 189-F, of which improved strains are being multiplied at the Station, attracted the attention of the cotton trade members of the party. Several of these strains have a staple length of fully one inch and over and are bound to be in great demand by Indian spinners. Their yield, under conditions of post-barrage irrigation, as reproduced at Sakrand, is also most satisfactory and the system by which the seed of these improved varieties is being multiplied up for extension and distribution to zemindars was explained to the visitors. Certain very superior quality strains of imported American and Egyptian cottons which are being developed on the station, viz: Sea Island, Bose III, etc., and which are capable of spinning up to 80 counts were also shown in the fields but are, however, still under test in the botanical area.

The members of the Association evinced much interest in a practical demonstration of the method used in cross-fertilization of two different varieties of cotton in order to obtain a hybrid plant possessing as far as possible, the most desirable characters, e.g., yield, staple length, etc., of both its parents. Some such promising crosses or hybrids which have been produced in the Botanical Section, e.g., crosses between American and Egyptian varieties and between two different American varieties, were shown under cultivation. The party left the Agricultural Research Station on the 9th November and were succeeded by representatives of the Buvers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, including Mr. Manoabhai D. Joshi, Sardar Partabsingh, J. Sethi, Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji, Seth Doongershibhai and Mr. Haridas Lalji (Secretary), on the 2nd December. Some of the members of this party, being landholders, are interested in the development of new areas under the Lloyd George Barrage and consequently, took a keen interest not only in all the crops of the Station area, but also in the details of the experimental work in progress both on the fields and in the laboratories. One feature of the experimental work which received particular attention from the visitors was the series of investigations into the water requirements of various crops and the testing of the crop "duties" proposed under the Barrage Scheme. Excellent crops of cotton and jowar matured on less water than the quantity which will be allowed under the Barrage Project have been obtained and were shown to the visitors. The cotton trade members of the party were impressed with the appearance of the standing cotton crop which they estimated to be profitable even at present depressed prices. Some of the visitors expressed a desire to see what methods were being devised to deal with the problem of adequate manuring of the land which will become acute after the advent of the Barrage and the consequent increase in the intensity of cultivation throughout the year. They were shown the system in force at the Station whereby all waste material, crop residues, weeds cotton stalls, etc., are being converted into valuable "compost" manure by being passed through the cattle-sheds as bitter and subsequently stored in a series of pits specially laid out and constructed for this purpose on the most economical lines. The general opinion was that a wholesale extension of this system into the general agricultural practice of the Sind zamindars would be most desirable and would go a long way towards solving the manure problem and the consequent maintenance of soil fertility.

The members of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber paid particular attention to the improved varieties of wheat, rice and jowar evolved by the Agricultural Department and were good enough to give the members of the stag engaged on this work valuable advice based upon their trade experience. They stated that the Allakh and Bagdar varieties of jowar were superior, but that the chief commercial types were Lapatro and Sauro. The Lapatro jowar of the "Mir's Mulluk" (Khairpur State) was considered to be the best for general purposes. As regards rice, the visitors drew attention to the competition of Bengal rices with the Sind varieties, notably "Kangani" which is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and other places as par-boiled rice. The points raised by the members were carefully noted for future consideration especially the suggestion that work on the improvement of the Sind bajri crop should be commenced as early as possible. The party left the Station on the 3rd December after having expressed their appreciation of their visit and of the work in progress.

On the 6th December, a party from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce visited the Station on the invitation of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind. This party consisted of Messrs. Elloart, Day, Hodgkinson, Franks, Andersen and Muller and were duly conducted round the fields and laboratories where the work in progress was demonstrated and explained by the staff. The visitors were particularly interested in the work of improvement on the cotton and wheat crops and in the different varieties which have been evolved for distribution in the Barrage areas of the future. The system of rotation under trial at Sakrand and designed to reclaim "kalar" or salt land and to maintain soil fertility were explained in detail and inspected on the site. Special interest was shown in the cultivation of Sanitoba and other imported high quality wheats at the Station and the visitors were impressed with the luxurious growth of certain of these varieties under Sind conditions. The sowing-date experiments designed to determine the optimum date for cotton sowing under post-barrage conditions was shown to the party who were impressed by the fine growth of the early (March-April) sown crop.

The members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce left the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand on the evening of the 7th December after what they were pleased to describe as "a most interesting and instructive visit."

It is hoped that these visits of representatives from commercial bodies in Karachi will be repeated and extended in the near future in order that the scientific workers on agricultural research and trade interests may arrive at a closer appreciation of each other's requirements and problems.

Tenant Ownership Housing.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Tenants' Welfare Institute a special meeting of the Provisional Committee in connection with the Municipal-aided Housing and non-official Co-operative Institute was held in the Corporation Hall on Saturday afternoon, under the presidentship of Mr. Framji Bilia, a Retired Senior Asstt. Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni read a paper with details, about Tenant-ownership Housing and Rent Redemption Building Schemes, on Municipal and Improvement Trust land in Bombay. He said, that the working system of the "Municipal-aided Housing Schemes" was quite different from the existing system of either "Co-partnership Housing or the state-aided Housing system".

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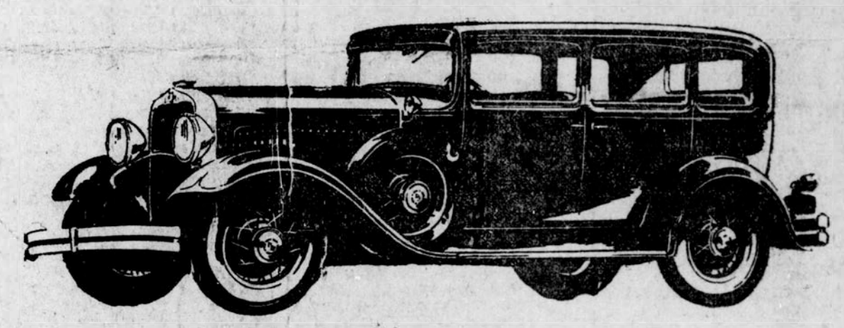

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A. G. GRAY,
Manager

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AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

ITS PRESENT POSITION AND SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The following is the full text of the leaflet No. 3 issued by the Bombay Swadeshi League. It is compiled by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao of the Wilson College, Bombay:—

A country's economic strength depends upon the possibilities of its primary industries. Among these primary industries farming is the most important and at the same time the most ancient. Even in Europe to-day agriculture is by far the most important industry whether measured by the value of produce or the number of persons employed. In India agriculture is the basic industry. Statistics of the agricultural population of India are not sufficiently indicative of its importance. In addition to the 23 crores of people directly dependent on agriculture there are more than 2 crores indirectly supported by agriculture, such as the small artisans and traders, and the population whose occupations are insufficiently described in the census. Thus nearly 80 per cent of the people of India are supported by agriculture. Of the remaining 20 per cent. who live on non-agricultural occupations, nearly 6 per cent. are engaged in trade and commerce, and for them agricultural prosperity is a matter of immediate and grave concern. The question of agricultural efficiency and prosperity is thus a question of overwhelming national importance as on it depends the welfare of the immense majority of the people of this country.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Of the 6,700 lakhs of acres of land constituting the total area of this country, only 4,334 lakhs of acres or 64 per cent. is available for cultivation, the rest being made up of forests, marshes, hills, roads, and other uncultivable lands. Of these 4,334 lakhs, only 2,239 lakhs of acres or hardly 34 per cent. of the total area, and 53 per cent. of the cultivable area is actually sown with crops. The remaining 2,095 acres or 47 per cent. of the cultivable area do not bear any crops a part being current fallow and the rest being counted as culturable waste. It appears therefore as if there is great scope for an extension of cultivation in this country. A closer analysis by provinces, however, demonstrates the difficulties that lie in the way. Burma alone claims 640 lakhs of these uncultivated acres, and as she has not sufficient labour power to work the land and is at the same time bitterly opposed to the introduction of non-Burman labour, any immediate prospects of extension of cultivation are ruled out. 204 lakhs of acres are concentrated in Assam, and will not be cultivated for some time on account of climatic difficulties. Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Bombay claim 234, 199, 179, and 175 lakhs of acres of uncultivated land respectively. While the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, in Sind, promises well for the extension of cultivation, prospects in the rest of the Bombay Presidency and the remaining provinces are poor owing to the absence of irrigation facilities which either cannot be brought into existence or brought into existence at a prohibitive cost.

The better or more practicable method of increasing production would seem to be in the direction of greater agricultural efficiency and increase in the average yield per acre of each crop. That there is scope for improvement in this direction and that we are far behind other countries in efficient and productive agriculture is clear from the following table:—

	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Rice	Tea	Cotton	Linseed	Rapeseed	Jute
United Kingdom	1361	1550	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
France	1165	1015	832	534	....	....	429	1274	....
Italy	900	775	1354	3500	....	....	443	....	....
U. S. A.	775	1077	1664	1755	....	151	339	....	....
Canada	743	1077	3046	....	....	....	321	....	....
Australia	775	892	1425	....	....	....	347	....	....
Japan	1315	1496	1487	3232	640	347	401	382	1779
Egypt	1496	1425	2013	2610	....	294	1033	....	....
British India	677	994	1163	1336	518	89	265	232	1077

Turning to the relative importance of crops grown in this country food crops account for 2075 lakhs of acres or 31.2 per cent. of the total cultivated area; while of the non-food crops, fibres account for 7.4 per cent., and oil seeds 6.2 per cent. We give below details of the principal crops:—

(Area in lakhs of acres)	(1927-28).
Rice	766
Jowar	212
Wheat	246
Cotton	148
Gram	140
Bajra	141
Fodder crops	92
Barley	68
Maize	59
Ragi	29
Groundnut	47
Rape and Mustard	52
Sesamum	35
Jute	33
Linseed	22
Sugar	30
Tobacco	11
Other crops	436

India is the greatest rice-producing country in the world, and claims 40 per cent. of the world's rice production, while she stands third among the wheat-producing countries in the world, and is next to China, the greatest producer of tea in the world. She enjoys, in addition, the monopoly of the world's production of jute. In spite of all this, however, we have seen that the average output per acre is low in this country. The reasons for this inefficiency of Indian agriculture can be classified under the following main heads:—

(1) Sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.
(2) Tillage and Technique.
(3) Inefficient and unemployable labour.
(4) Inadequate and expensive capital.
(5) The Burden of agricultural indebtedness.
(6) Social and religious customs
(7) Absence of a proper Marketing Organization.
(8) Lack of a national policy in relation to Agriculture.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS.

For prosperous agriculture, the cultivator must have a certain minimum-sized holding. Such a holding is known as an economic holding, and must satisfy two tests. It must give sufficient yield to maintain in comfort the cultivator and his family. It must be big enough to give sufficient work to a pair of bullocks, and ploughs—the other minimum necessary equipment for agriculture. This size has variously been estimated from 15 to 40 acres, the actual figure differing with the fertility of the soil, the nature of the crop, the amount of available capital and the availability of irrigation facilities. Such an economic holding is the very 'sine-qua-non' of a prosperous agricultural industry If we apply these tests to Indian agriculture, we find that most of the agricultural holdings in this country have a size that might justify us in regarding them as uneconomic. In the Bombay Presidency, for example, 16,37,135 holdings out of total of 21,33,882 or nearly 77 per cent. of the total holdings are below 15 acres. Of these 10,13,465 are actually below 5 acres. The following figures with reference to the unit of cultivation taken from the Census Report of 1921 further corroborate our statement:—

CULTIVATED ACRES PER CULTIVATOR.	
Bombay	12.2
Punjab	9.2
C. P. and Berar	8.5
Burma	5.6
Madras	4.9
Bengal	3.1
Bihar and Orissa	3.1
Assam	3.0
United Provinces	2.5

In view of the facts outlined above, it is not surprising that the yield per acre is low. The evils of sub-division are further accentuated by those of fragmentation. Not only is the holding small; it is scattered in different parts of the village in the form of a number of unconnected small strips of land. Such fragmentation results in duplication of labour, involves greater expense of time and energy, deprives the individual cultivator of initiative in manuring his land and choosing his crop, and makes agriculture expensive and unprofitable for the small cultivator; and the small cultivators are the rule in this country.

The reasons suggested for this phenomenon of uneconomic subdivision of holdings are:—

(a) The loss of occupational equilibrium among the people, due to the decline of the handicrafts and the introduction of cheap machine-made goods.

(b) The craving for land and its cultivation even under uneconomic conditions.

(c) The operation of the Hindu laws of Succession; and

(d) A lack of realization on the part of the people themselves of the evils of sub-division and fragmentation.

Education, permissive legislation and co-operative consolidation are the usual remedies suggested These, however, are merely palliatives and cannot cure the disease A rapid and intensive industrialisation of the country offering alternative occupations to the people, and increasing their average earning capacity seems to be the direction in which we might with better hopes look for a solution of our difficulties in this connection.

TILLAGE AND TECHNIQUE.

The art of cultivation followed by the Indian agriculturist has frequently been marked for its efficiency. Of late, however, the technique of Indian Agriculture has deteriorated not so much from want of knowledge as from want of the necessary facilities. Thus for instance, while chemical and artificial manures—so popular abroad—are hardly used by the people of this country, even the ordinary cowdung manure is not being applied to the soil. Oil cakes—another fruitful source of cheap manure—are exported abroad. Deep ploughing is almost unknown, while the number and quality of our live-stock make scientific dairying impossible. Fencing, drainage and similar means of improving the fertility of the soil are conspicuous by their absence. As a result of all these circumstances, the question is becoming of increasing importance whether land in India has begun to come under the operation of the law of diminishing returns.

INEFFICIENT AND UNEMPLOYABLE LABOUR.

We do not suggest that the Indian labourer is lazy or incompetent. We only mean to draw attention to two paradoxical facts—the surplus of labour supply as compared to requirements, and the scarcity of labour. The scarcity of labour is a local problem and is mainly due to the comparatively low wages offered to agricultural labourers; another reason is the abnormal demand for labour that is created by the small farmers ceasing to work with their own hands on their land, as soon as they succeed in obtaining a decent living—a phenomenon that is often met in Gujerat. The oversupply of labour is the more important factor and forms part of the larger problem of over population. Absence of other kinds of occupation combined with land hunger has thrown back people in increasing numbers on the soil. The result is that the agricultural industry of this country is overstaffed and feeds a number of parasites who do not add an iota to production. Efficiency in agriculture can only be restored, if this parasitic surplus is diverted to other alternative occupations; and that can be done by a policy of rapid industrialisation of the country.

INADEQUATE AND EXPENSIVE CAPITAL.

Even more important than the questions of land and labour is the problem of capital. Agriculture requires capital for meeting current expenses of cultivation and for purposes of permanent improvement of the land; and the capital is required promptly and in large amounts. At the same time, agriculture unlike other industries, can never yield high profits, so that it cannot afford to pay high interest. Adequate and cheap capital is thus absolutely necessary for properly working the agricultural industry of this country. Recent inquiries by the Provincial Banking Enquiry committees have abundantly proved that the amount of capital available to Indian agriculturists is neither cheap nor adequate. The rates of interest average from 12 to 18 per cent, a charge which would be a telling drain on even the most flourishing manufacturing industry. This heavy interest charge has injurious reactions:—The agriculturist does not borrow sufficient capital to meet all his current needs, let alone capital requirements; and on what he borrows he has to pay so much by way of interest that what is left for him is hardly sufficient to secure him a livelihood. He is not able to save; he cannot therefore put anything of his own into the industry; which means he has to keep on borrowing. It is a vicious circle, which can only be broken by supplying the agriculturist with large amounts of capital at low rates of interest.

THE BURDEN OF AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

In addition to the high rates of interest which the agriculturist has to pay on his present borrowings, he has to pay interest on the borrowings of his father and grandfather which have become accumulated and passed on to him. This interest charge is a killing burden on the poor resources of the impoverished farmers, and by diverting their income from being spent either on themselves or their land-emphasises their inefficiency. The total agricultural indebtedness of India has been variously estimated at 600 to 1000 crores of Rupees. Even taking the lower figure, the interest charge at a minimum of 15 per cent—a very moderate estimate—would come to 90 crores of Rupees per year. When it is further remembered that the major portion of these 600 crores were raised for unproductive purposes and the interest charge of Rs. 90 crores a year is not accompanied by an increase in productive efficiency even to that extent, we can realise the full implications of this burden, and its consequences on agricultural efficiency. It seems so impossible to solve this problem satisfactorily that one is tempted to advocate the enactment of a simple Rural Insolvency Act which will free them from this burden, and release their resources

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Fascism At The End Of 1930.

IS ITALY READY FOR DEMOCRACY

A remarkable study of Mussolini by Herbert L. Willett appears in the "Christian Century". He writes:—

"Whatever one may think of Il Duce, there is no denial that he has accomplished notable things for Italy. He has abolished the party system, which, as in most other lands, wastes much of the public attention and income in official spoils. The present Government is an autocracy of the most absolute sort, whose machinery is dictated and controlled by a single mind.

"With outward show of respect for the house of Savoy, and the gesture of loyalty to the Royal Family, whose popularity as in England is a tradition, Mussolini is in entire command of the affairs of the State. It is good policy for him to maintain the air of deference to the King, and public measures receive the Royal approval before becoming law. But no one is deceived by this posture of regard for the Crown. Il Duce is the State, as completely as was Louis XIV, and with none of the hereditary warrants which were accustomed to validate such authority in former days.

"A man of humble origin, a school teacher and editor, he conceived the idea of an Italy freed from factions and rivalries, from which Communism and secret orders should be banished, and in which there should be but one political pattern—Fascism. By sheer force of character and an audacity that has disconcerted all opposition, he has apparently achieved his purpose, and now, in the name of the common people, he rules with despotic power.

PEOPLE BELIEVE IN HIM.

"In Italy his is the name of authority. His picture is plastered in rough outline on every wall and most of the public buildings. His utterances are listened to as oracles. The Press is subservient or silent. When he appears on public occasions, great crowds gather to see him. The 'black shirts' the military force he has assembled around him, are loyal and enthusiastic.

"The people believe in him, and hail him as the deliverer of the land from faction and spoilsmen. The men who distrust and hate him as a tyrant have left the country or are dead. Though diplomatically mild to people who have made attempts upon his life, which he affects to believe inviolate, he has shown himself ruthless to opponents of his policies and of the fascist movement.

"He does not hesitate to display the same autocratic attitude toward the inhabitants of the Italian dependencies. He has just moved eighty thousand Arabs from the Jebel plateau of Lybia to new areas on the Mediterranean coast as an act of discipline.

REFORMS INTRODUCED.

"Meantime remarkable reforms have been put in operation throughout the country. The railroad system has been immensely improved. Trains are well equipped and run on schedule. The right of way is protected and kept attractive. Electricity is being introduced, which does away with smoke and cinders. Motor roads are equal to any in Europe. Water power is being utilised by turbines, and is carried long distances over seemingly impassable mountain regions.

"The reputation for dishonesty and petty thieving which disgraced Italy is disappearing. The police system is much more efficient than in some other lands; begging, which was formerly the curse of the cities, and especially of the churches, has been greatly reduced, and the vile traffic in the obscene, for which Naples and some other towns were notorious, is disappearing. The streets are cleaner, and the unpleasant odour so often encountered in former days are less in evidence. Not a little of his improvement is to be credited to Mussolini. But to him more than to any other man the praise is due.

"The public health has been made more a matter of governmental concern. The water in most places is entirely safe for drinking. Unemployment seems to be less of a problem than in most other countries. Public works are contrieved to provide work for men out of a job. And when that device is inadequate they are put into the Army.

"This seems to be less for the purpose of increasing to inordinate proportions the fighting strength of the nation than to take care of its man power and bolster up the national 'moral'. Mussolini is often accused of preparing Italy for a war of aggression. This may indeed be the reason for his refusal to accept a lower ratio of naval strength than France. It is a fact that nearly all his public utterances have a military ring. He delights apparently in the reviewing of troops. He has the faculty of keeping all Europe on the anxious seat as to his aggressive intentions.

"Yet he is no fool. He knows that Italy is the least resourceful of the major European Powers. Her man power is limited, her war record disastrous, as Caporetto and the Piave prove; her natural resources in mineral wealth are small, in spite of Vergil's boasts and her position the most vulnerable in Europe. Moreover, she has suffered incredibly from earthquake and volcanic disasters, and is destined to a like fate time without number in the future.

"To provoke war with any of her neighbours would be to invite trouble. But Mussolini is shrewd enough to perceive the value of the imperial gesture in stimulating the loyalty and enthusiasm of his people, and they react with delight to his arrogant and threatening words toward the rest of the world. Some day he may overde the play and start an undesired conflict. In that case he will repeat the folly of Napolean, and leave his land in ruins.

"As to the future, no one can prophesy. Il Duce insists that fascism is so firmly intrenched that it will survive his leadership and in another generation become the accepted creed of half Europe. His followers affect to believe this statement. Careful observers in Italy and elsewhere, however, are of another mind.

"There is no man in sight to take Mussolini's place when he passes, and it is not improbable that the nation will fall back into the old party system and become again the victim of factions. But it can never go back to the old conditions from which it is so happily and rapidly emerging. It has learned some lessons, even at the hands of a severe and egotistical teacher. Perhaps it is more nearly ready for democracy than when the Dictator took over the rule from an amiable but inefficient monarchy. Time alone can decide."

P.2.

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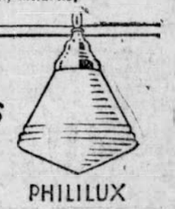

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LORD READING BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE.

How The Congress Movement Tells.

"NEW LEADERS" ANALYSIS.

The "New Leader" wrote in mail week:

The speech of Lord Reading is a great tribute both to the strength of the Nationalist Movement in India and to the ability with which India's case has been put at the Round Table Conference. Three months ago no one could have conceived of Lord Reading going so far. But an examination of Lord Reading's actual proposals show that they still fall seriously short of the demands of the Indian delegates at the Conference, and very far short of the Indian National Congress minimum terms.

THE SCHEME ANALYSED

He insists upon a "dual form of government" at the centre, that is upon the system of "dyarchy" which Indians so much resent. Defence, the Forces, foreign relation, relations to the Princes, and international obligations are to be "reserved" subjects, removed from Indian control. The Viceroy as representing the King (that is, the British Government) must have authority in all these matters. The Viceroy is to have power to dismiss the Cabinet, and debts, interest upon investments, the salaries and pensions of British officials, etc., must be placed outside the region of controversy. The Viceroy must control future external debts, must have power to authorse the expenses of the army without going to the Legislature, and must have an overriding power to maintain law and order, and to protect minorities. Finally, the Viceroy's right to refuse assent to legislation must be retained, "not merely as a constitutional exercise—frequently described as using a rubber stamp"— but in fact. "The Governor-General must really be able to exercise a discretion and be entrusted with authority to do it."

THE CONGRESS VIEW

This is very far from being "the substance of independence" which Mr. Gandhi insisted must be given if Dominion status were to prove acceptable. Imagine the indignation which such limitations of self-government would have aroused in any Dominion if they had been required. Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus (the three most representative minds in British India) have insisted upon Indian control of foreign policy, the Forces, and economic policy and have urged that any disputed points regarding financial obligations should be submitted to impartial arbitration. There is no doubt that the Congress leaders would give a guarantee, whilst the Indianisation of the Civil Services and Forces proceeded, regarding the subjects which Lord Reading desires to reserve for British control, but that is very different from withholding them from Indian control entirely. It is possible that a compromise may be reached in London on the basis of Lord Reading's speech, but we should be optimists if we imagined it would be acceptable to India.

LADY CONAN DOYLE'S CLAIM.

—:o:—

In Constant Touch With Her Husband.

Lady Conan Doyle, the widow of the spiritualist and novelist told a reporter of "The Manchester Guardian" in mail week that she had been in constant communication with her husband since his death. Lady Doyle was discussing statements stated to have been received from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle by Mr. Harry Price, Director of the National Laboratory of Psychical Research, who has published an article giving an account of "conversations" through a medium with Sir Arthur.

Mr. Price, whose article appears in the current issue of "Nash's Magazine" says that just as possible as is the theory that it was really Conan Doyle who was speaking in the "conversation" he records the theory that "the views expressed by the entity calling itself Doyle were emotions from the mind of the living Doyle which had in some way become crystallised, and had been 'picked up' by the medium in the trance state just as one tunes in a radio set." This theory is far fetched. I admit but not more so than the spirit hypothesis."

Lady Doyle said: "Mr. Price says that he received an answer from my husband through a medium which said, "I would entirely dispense with a memorial." That is not so. I have been in touch with my husband, all the time since he passed over, and I have received messages from him from mediums unknown to each other and scattered all over the world. I have been in constant communication with him and I know that he does wish a memorial to be erected. Not for the glorification of himself, but for the good of the country, of the people, of the movement. I know he wants a central meeting place built where Spiritualists may meet and continue their investigation and inquiries into this great truth. He wants a home for them.

POSSIBILITIES OF ERROR.

"You must know that these messages are transmitted by means of very fine vibrations—so small that ordinary electric vibrations are elephatine compared with them. I should say that 75 per cent. of the messages received are correct and 25 per cent. are wrong. Again, the messages do not always come direct. The operator on the other side may have made mistakes. The mentality of the receiver often influences them. I do not know if Mr. Price would like to have a memorial to my husband, but if he did not his attitude might conceivably affect the trend of the messages.

Mr. Price's suggestion that it was emanation from the living mind of my husband which had crystallised and that my husband was earthbound is absurd. My husband is not earthbound. He is close to us, and it is only his unselfish love for us and his desire to help the movement which has kept him from going higher. You cannot imagine a great intellect like his keeping still. He has been very active since he passed over. There is nothing wonderful about Mr. Price's messages. They mean nothing to us. They are only another brick in the wall."

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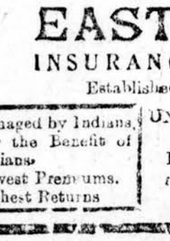

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FOREBODERS OF EVIL AND DEFEAT

How The Ancients Viewed Eclipses

Isobel Haresnape writes in an American paper:

Here lie the bodies of Ho and Hi, Whose fate though sad was risible—
risible—
Being hanged because they could not spy
The eclipse which was invisible.

So runs an epitaph to the two unfortunate astronomers who were connected with what is generally supposed to be the first eclipse recorded in history. This eclipse, after careful calculation, is said to have occurred in the year 336 B.C., a little over four thousand years ago, and is thus quaintly chronicled in an ancient Chinese classic:—"On the first day of the last month of Autumn the Sun and Moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang."

The unfortunate Ho and Hi, Astronomers Royal being taken by surprise at its occurence, and being in a state of drunkenness also at the time, were unable to perform their usual duties; these were rites performed with the object of delivering the sun from the monster which threatened to devour it, and entailed the beating of drums and gongs, the shooting of arrows and generally in creating such a din as would be expected to alarm and drive off the monster. Their inability to perform their duties was the cause of much fear and turmoil, for it was believed (by the great mass) the land was thus exposed to the anger of the gods; so by way of appeasing these gods as well as punishing the delinquents the Emperor, Chung K'ang, had them both put to death.

Though later astronomers owe much to the careful observations and recordings of China's ancient astronomers, it would seem, nevertheless, that with the passage of the centuries the Chinese mind shows little inclination to regard this drama of the heavens in any very different light; for even at the present time it is generally believed among the uneducated in China that during an eclipse the sun or moon is being eaten up by a great dragon which hovers above them; and right up to our present century it has been the custom for rites to be performed in which the Emperor and his mandarins would pray devoutly for a whole day that the sun or moon, according to which was being "devoured" would be delivered from the dragon.

Akin to this belief is that of the Hindu, who in a solar eclipse, sees a fantastic battle between "Rahu" a dragon-like demon of the upper air, and the "Lord of Day," in which the demon endeavours to swallow up his adversary.

The pious Hindu, before the eclipse comes on, takes a torch and begins to search his house, carefully removing all cooked food and water used for drinking purposes; for such food and water, by the eclipse, incur "Grahana seshah." or uncleanness, and are rendered unfit for use; though some, less conscientious, declare that the food may be preserved by placing Kusa grass on it.

PRESAGING EVIL.

Always the shadow that is cast upon the earth seems to have filled men's minds with a strange supernatural foreboding, so that it is little wonder that the primitive mind was particularly affected by it, seeing in it nearly always a presentiment of evil disaster or symbol of the powers of darkness. There is a story of Columbus, who, well guessing the fear an eclipse would produce on the natives of Jamaica, made use of their superstitious terror and his own knowledge of astronomy to frighten them into supplying him with provisions when he and his party were faced with famine and they had refused to help him. Knowing that if he predicted an eclipse which was then about to take place they would believe him to be endowed with supernatural powers, called the caciques of the neighbouring tribes together, and having reproached them for their refusal to supply him with food, thus addressed them—"The God who protects me will punish you. You know what has happened to those of my followers who rebelled against me. Soon, too, shall the divine vengeance fall on you; this very night shall the moon change her light in testimony of the evils which shall be sent upon you from the skies." It is almost needless to say that the ruse was most effective, Columbus prtending to perform some mystic rites and to intercede for them.

EFFECT ON HISTORY.

If we are to judge from the reports of various eclipses, the inhabitants of medieval England and Europe were equally prone to connect the supernatural with the passage of an eclipse and to regard its darkening shadow as a foreboder of evil, so that any unfortunate event in the land was instantly linked up with its occurrence. Thus the death of Henry I was said to have been presaged by an eclipse, and one which occurred seven years later was taken as an omen that Stephen would not remain a year long upon the throne. Another, which happened when the Norwegian King Hace was on his way to fight the King of Scotland, and which greatly alarmed his men, was said to have foreshadowed his defeat.

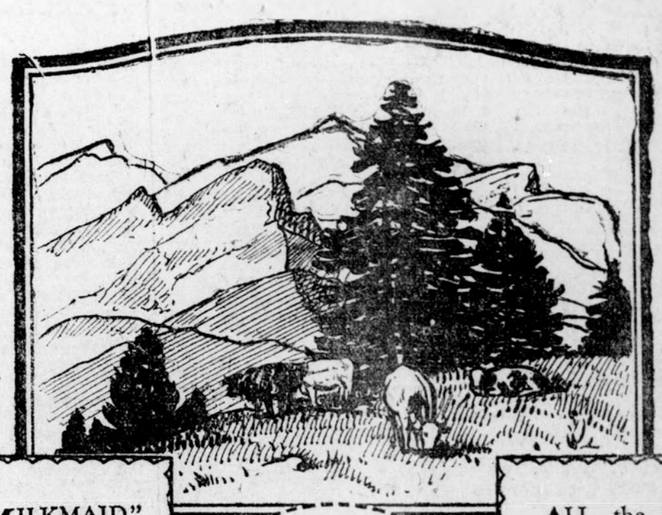
Earlier still we find them altering the fortunes of war. Several are recorded as having taken place during the wars between the Medes and Persians and during the Persian-Greek wars. In 310 B.C. owing to the Medes becoming panic-stricken and deserting the town of Larissa during an eclipse, the Persians were left in easy possession. Earlier still, one which occurred when a battle between these nations was at its height was the means of causing them, owing to and hastily conclude a peace.

Again, when the Spartan troops under the leadership of Cleombrotus were about to march out against the Persians, Clembrotus was so alarmed by a solar eclipse which occurred just as he was consulting the oracles and about to offer sacrifice, that he returned home and withdrew his troops.

OMEN OF DEFEAT.

The whole history of these wars is inter-woven with reports of eclipses which almost always have been taken by the combatants to signify defeat, though occasionally the strategy of a leader such as Agathocles has been instrumental in using one as a means of achieving victory by persuading his sold-their mutual fears, to cease fightiers that to foretold the defeat of the enemy, and in this anticipating the science of psychology, putting them in the right temper for victory.

The imaginative beliefs of these shadowy men of the past are full of the rich melody of old-world poetry, of human endeavour. We of to-day are not likely to repeat their mistakes, but our own time is profound and emotional perhaps. Knowledge has scarcely increased our comfort., but it has refined our vision. We see ourselves in truer perspective; not beings for whom the gods were always hanging out signs in the heavens, but more as tiny atoms of striving life, gazing out on the vast reaches of the Unknown, lost in the awfulness of space—clutching at shadows; and yet, dimly hopeful.



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PROBLEM OF WORLD UNEMPLOYMENT

I. L. O. Director's Solution.

ELEVATE WORKERS' STANDARDS IN ASIA.

BY ALBERT THOMAS.
(In an interview).

One can safely estimate that at present there are more than million industrial workers totally unemployed throughout the world.

Statistics are incomplete, and it is impossible to give any estimate of persons partially unemployed—but the number must be enourmous

And it is the United States which has the largest army of unemployed. In the absence of direct statistics, the number can only be put approximately at six millions.

In Germany there are more than three millions unemployed; in Great Britain more than two millions; Japan and Italy have each more than half a million.

If we consider the volume of short time and the families of the unemployed, it is not too much to say that a hundred millions of the world's industrial population are suffering.

CUT-THROAT METHODS

Perhaps you will ask me to depart from the stock-in-trade terms of the dismal science in pointing to the causes of the economic depression.

I fully share the view that the rate of production of raw materials and machinery has been out of all proportion to the possibility of their absorption on the market.

This excessive production has been succeeded by an arrested flow of credit resulting in the present crisis and its growth to world magnitude.

Its exceptional seriousness is due to the fact that it imposed itself on a world economic system which the war had already profoundly dislocated.

Despite the efforts of the League of Nations, recovery has not yet been made. That is no fault of the League. Its efforts can only be successful when there is a will to co-operate among nations.

The complex of cut-throat competition must yield to a policy of international economic co-operation. Nor should I omit to mention reparations and inter-Allied debts. The problem of their adjustment encumbers the normal development of international intercourse.

Curtailed purchasing power of a great portion of the world's populaltion has also had its part. If raw materials and machinery have been over-produced, this is only another way of saying that economic distribution has been weighted too much against those who depend on an immediate benefit from the proceeds of production—the wage earners.

Certainly, I believe that an increased level of earnings to the world's work-people would help to remove the present economic depression and distress.

EYES ON THE EAST

But the increase should apply primarily to Eastern countries. Without the elevation of workers' standardss as well as the lessening of world unemployment is greatly hampered.

Obviously, it is impossible to leave out of account the advantages of reduced working hours. But with an untouched, or even an increased, level of earnings, a remedy for the crisis can only be looked for if the reduction of working hours is applied in all countries affected.

International agreement to that end has been the constant aim of the International Labour Organisation.

This Office is doing everything in its power to combat unemployment. Full information regarding unemployment in all its phases will soon be available.

Over-production, monetary instability, defective international distribution of capital, disorganisation of international trade poor wage standards, and rationalisation are all being covered.

And when the unemployment committee appointed by the governing body of the International Labour Office meets at the end of this month the results of this work will be communicated.

I cherish the earnest hope that the Governments, workers and employers represented on this committee will then reach an agreement on certain principles.

No delusions, however, should be entertained. The International Labour Office cannot take any step in advance of measures to which even the best-intentioned Governments feel themselves limited.

Our business is to afford to the nations the machinery of co-operation. And it is for the nations to use it.—"Daily Herald."

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*SuezMaru	4616	19 Jan	31 Jan
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	@10Feb
xTango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru ..	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni Maru	12000	---	@8 Mar.
xIyo Maru	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar
Tsukuni Maru ..	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar
Tatsuta Maru	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar

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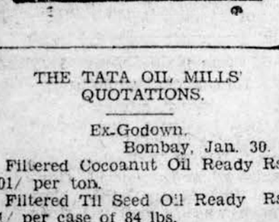

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Jan. 30.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 401/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 21/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Jan. 30.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/8 Highest Rs. 29/6 Lowest Rs. 28/4/6 Closing Rs: 29/5
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 27/3 Highest Rs. 27/12 Lowest Rs. 27/1/6 Closing Rs. 27/10

American Cotton Markets.

—:o:—

TRADE BUYING INCREASING.

Holders Anxious To Part.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices opened quiet and recorded a decline of 3 points. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as there was increasing trade demand influenced by firmness of Wall Street. Prices improved about 9 points but towards the close quieter tone prevailed and the market closed unchanged to 4 points higher. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures was rather steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.05c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 4 points in sympathy with overnight weakness of New York. Despite poor New York advices and easier tendency of the Egyptian section, the market held owing the scarcity of contracts at the end of the month and trade calling. The market closed steady at a decline of 3 to 2 points.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled easy during the early part of the day but later on improved on higher Alexandria cables and closed 5 to 6 points higher. Spot Sakel declined 5 points to 8.85d.

The Alexandria cotton futures, market ruled steady with increased demand and March Sakel option closed at a rise of 16 points at 16.62 while February Upper improved 3 points at 11.38.

JAPAN TO INCREASE SPINDLE ACTIVITY.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. in the supplement report dated 29th instant state as under:—

Last Friday the second last Ginning Report for the season was issued and stated that 13,592,000 bales had been ginned up till 15th January. This figure was smaller than was expected, and indicates that the total ginnings for the season are unlikely to reach 14,000,000 bales. However, with the supply of American cotton so large this season a lac or two of bales here or there make little difference to the general position. Considering that this is the time of year when outside growths freely compete with American cotton the undertone can be considered satisfactory. Traders continue to act cautiously awaiting further developments in trade and in new crop prospects especially with regard to acreage. Trade reports are slightly better in America, about unchanged in Europe, and better in the Far East. Japanese Spinners announce a small increase in spindle activity as from 1st April. We look for steady markets in Amercia and advise purchases for moderate profits.

Over the week local quotations are about unchanged. Exporters report an improved demand from Europe and Japan, but China is quiet. Locally the political outlook is not quite so hopeful as it appeared a few days ago, but it is hoped that when the Round Table Conference delegates return from London at the end of next week to confer with the political leaders recently released from prison a clearer understanding of the position will result.

Local Millowners report a moderate demand for cloth and have inconsequence been taking a greater interest in the cotton market than recently.

Provided there is no further serious upset in the political situation a further improvement in cotton values in Bombay is probable, and we continue to advise purchases locally.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 10.35 (11-15 a.m.)
New York March Lowest 10.26 (10-05 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant (4-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advise avoiding Bear side and take advantage of setbacks on which to buy."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—

America cables, cotton sales print cloth improving.

New York:—

Large spot interests free sellers all this week against purchase in the interior where apparently holders show increased anxiety to sell preparatory to new season.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 29th instant as under:—

10-45 a.m.: New York cables: Greenville reports: Numerous Mills sharply increasing working hours, operatives readily consenting to wage reductions greatly improves manufacturing margin, generally regarded greatly improves situation of these mills though some apprehension as to effect industry as whole on account of increasd production.

6 p.m.: Liverpool: Good trade fixing call sales.

Reuter's cable: New York market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on the strength of Wall Street and trade buying.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.59
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 187 eq 4.24
Difference 135 pts eq Rs. 59
New York May (close) 10.56 eq 5.28
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 187 eq 4.24
Difference 104 pts eq Rs. 46
Liverpool-New York: — -
(At Liverpool close) May 63, October 54 (American points).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

March	10.29 —
May	10.56+.03
July	10.80+.02
October	11.05+.03
December	11.23+.04
Middling Spot	10.40 —

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

March	10.32+.02
May	10.57+.03
Middling Spot	10.05 —

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 29.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	10.28
May	10.53
July	10.76

New York: Noon Call.—

March	10.27
May	10.52
July	10.76

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

	Opening	Closing
January		5.45—.02
February		5.46—.02
March	5.50	5.49—.03
April		5.53—.03
May	5.58	5.58—.02
June		5.62—.02
July	5.68	5.67—.02
August		5.70—.02
September		5.73—.02
October	5.77	5.77—.02
November		5.81—.02
December		5.85—.02
January 1932		5.87—.02
Middling Spot		5.61—.09

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.66
Oomra, Good	3.61
Oomra, Fully Good	3.81
Oomra, Fine	4.01
Bengal, Good	3.36
Bengal, Fully Good	3.51
Bengal, Fine	3.66
Scinde, Fully Good	3.51
Scinde, Fine	3.66
Scinde, Superfine	3.81

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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Following unchanged New York advices, our market opened at Rs. 186-8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was good demand for Oomra and Bengal styles. Rumours of settlement of Lancashire strike influenced good enquiry and Broach A-M delivery advanced to Rs. 188-8. Liverpool opening cables were steady and quotations were reported 3 points higher. There good enquiry by local dealers particularly those who are caught long in Mahajan. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 189/8
Oomra March 155/8
Oomra May 158/12
Bengal March 141/8
Bengal May 144/8

LATEST COMMERCIAL CABLES
Bombay, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

New Orleans Cables:—

Only temporary setback in sympathy with reaction in New York Stock Exchange. Japan decided to increase mill activity from April. Expect good advance.

READY COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
Bombay, Jan. 30.

200 Dawn Mill Hansi 148
100 Do. Do. 150
100 L K Vasanji Wardha 166½
85 A Damodar Chopda 150
100 Do Veraval 160
200 Do Nandarbar 153
100 Ralli Bros. Narwana 149
100 Do Rutlab 148
200 Oshman Suleman Sangrur 144
100 Bombay & Co. Pachora 149
70 Currimbhai Akola 148½
100 Khalau Mill Sindhurni 140
100 Vakharia Pandharpur 154½
57 Do Malkapur 155
100 Ralli Bros Khurja 148

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
QUALITY.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

	New Fine	New Average.
Bengal Superfine	155	145
Bengal Fine	150	140
Bengal F.G.	145	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	140
Sind-Punjab F.G.	145	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170	163
Nagpur Savner Fine	165	160
Yeotmal Fine	160	155
Arvi Fine	160	155
Amraoti Fine	155/57	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155	150
Mulkapur Fine	150/53	145
Khandesh Fine	150	145
Muthia Fine	148	140

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 30

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 29-1-31	7348000	7339000
Receipts Yesterday 29-1-31	15000	15000
Exports to date 29-1-31	4430000	4905000
Stock at Ports 23-1-31	4053000	2471000
Stock Interior Towns 23-1-31	1696000	1430000
Stock Liverpool 23-1-31	1031000	9890000
Visible Supply 23-1-31	8051000	6223000
Quantity in Sight 23-1-31	10790000	11717000
Quantity out of Sight 23-1-31	5830000	7497000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 30.
Since 1st September.

In sull-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.		This year.
Khandesh	5,208	191,957
Central India	5,456	177,385
Barsi and Nagar	1,619	102,456
Hyderabad-Gaorani	598	48,920
Berar	3,292	308,504
Central Provinces	2,475	174,351
Total Oomras	18,648	998,579
Dholera	1,061	59,619
N.-W. Provinces		84,016
Rajputana	450	18,144
Sind-Punjab	1,980	76,569
Broach	445	7,631
Coompta & Dharwar	362	16,631
Westerns-Northerns		8,345
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	193	13,399
Persian		115
American		18,343
Egyptian & African	1,046	92,038
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	24,165	1,393,769

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 30
1st Sept. to 22nd Jan.

In sull-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.		This year.
Europe	4,212	215,742
Japan & China	5,900	706,706
Coast Ports		7,302
Up-country by Rail		56,523
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,934
Total	10,112	1,024,199

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Jan. 30

	Rs.	a.	p
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	7	0
Silver Ready	41	13	0
Silver 1st Settlement	40	14	0
Silver 2nd "	39	13	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

11-30 a.m. Gramophone records.
7 p.m. Cowcaca's Children stories (in Gujerati).
9-20 p.m. Bai Kesarbai's vocal music.

BOMBAY STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood, Prof. A. Correia Fonso will deliver a public lecture on 'The Art of Biography,' to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Bombay.

CRICKET CLUB'S SECRETARIES' MEETING

The Hon. Cricket Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Symphana, Bombay write:—

The Annual General Meeting of the Secretaries of all the Cricket Clubs in Bombay will be held in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when all the Secretaries are requested to attend.

"KHADI PRACHAR"

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandali, a public meeting will be held on to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m., at Kalbadevi, Dabholkar Wadi, when prominent speakers will speak on Khadi Prachar.

THE MEANING OF PAIN:

This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered tomorrow (Sunday), evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY WORKERS CONDEMN R. T. C

—:o:—

And Demand Release Of Meerut Prisoners

Under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay Millworkers' Union, Bombay Hauker's Union, Tramwaymen's Union, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employers' Union, Bombay Unemployed workers' Association, Bombay Bunder Kamgar's Union, Christian Nationalist Party and Bombay Clerk's Union, a mass meeting will be held on Sunday 1st February at 5 p.m. at Lal Maidan, Lal Baugh, for the following objects:

1 To discuss the political situations created by the Round Table Conference.

2. To condemn the proposed reforms as an agreement between British Imperialism and the Indian upper classes to exploit the Indian masses and to call upon the Congress to do so.

3. To demand the immediate release of working class leaders at present in Meerut prison and elsewhere together with all other political prisoners.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar President of the Red Flag Union will preside and representatives of various Unions will speak at the meeting.

Those Unions, which desire to identify themselves with the objects of the meeting are requested to communicate with Mr. V. K. Tayde, General Secretary of the Red Flag Unions.

SECOND WEEK OF "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"

Every male in the world, from 14 years, up, should see this picture. Women will go in the main, although all may not, through the resomeness. Woman like to cry and there's plenty of cries in this, besides the thrills and also the knowledge of war that has been and will be.

In performance one might say it's due to Mr. Milestone's direction and let it go at that. But there are standout performances, even in bits. Mr. Wolheim leads, closely seconded by Mr. Summerville for these two must make them laugh as well, and they do; then John Wray in his fine character drawing of Himmelstess, the postman who became sergeant and put the former pupils over the ropes as soldiers in training, with a laugh out of this when they turned the tables on the train. Raymond Griffith is the Frenchman stabbed and who died in the trench. He didn't have to talk for Griffith died as no one else has on the screen. Russell Gleason who made a short story out of a pair of boots; Lewis Ayres as a heroic youthful soldier figure; Beryle Mercer who seemed an uncertain mother as she welcomed her boy home, and Sisters of Mercy, the nurses and the doctors of the hospitals.

Production and photography in keeping with the direction, which tells much briefly while recording and projection at the Central. The opening night without a blemish.

ELLORA CAVES!

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ROUND TABLE CONCLUSIONS

(Continued from page 8.)

nistry. The general elections will be reduced to a farce and the people, unable to secure redress through constitutional action, will be obliged to have recourse to direct action. Unconstitutionalism will thus become the only remedy available for the nation. Such are the arrangements provocative of disorder that the idolaters of Law and Order propose to make.

DISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE.

The surprising thing about this arrangement is that no such special majorities are required for passing the budgets or legislation. By a simple majority the legislature can veto the bills and the budgets. But it cannot dismiss the ministry. Places are evidently more important than policies. Is it intended to overawe the legislature by the apparition of an irremoveable ministry and force it to resign itself to impotent criticism? Experience shows that under these circumstances the ministers will have ample power and opportunity to produce legislative demoralization by appealing to the cupidity of individuals and sections and building personal parties possessing little or no relation to principles and policies. So if, under this scheme, there is a transfer of power, it is from the right hand to the left hand of the Viceroy. There will be an oligarchy of vested interests and willing tools of Government enthroned in Delhi. Indirect Bureaucracy subsisting on a putrid legislature is no advance on direct Bureaucracy frankly independent of the votes of the members. Is it for this that the nation has sent sixty thousand of its most honourable and patriotic citizens, men and women to the jails? Is the nation to be satisfied by a constitution breathing distrust of the people at every pore and aiming to reduce them to decorous impotence? And yet distrust of the people is called caution!

(To be continued)

To-morrow's
SUNDAY CHRONICLE
Will Contain

(1) "SURRENDER NOT."—(By "A Congressman.")

(2) FINANCE AND MILITARY SHOULD BE IN INDIAN HANDS: (By Sir Sankaran Nair).

(3) DENMARK—AN OBJECT LESSON FOR INDIA: (By Kamladevi Chattopaddhyaya).

(4) EUROPE CONSPIRING AGAINST AMERICA: (By An International Journalist)

(5) BEBE DANIELS DISCLOSURES: SOME SECRETS OF HER CAREER.

(6) DID PARSIS RULE IN INDIA?: (By P. P. Balsara, M.A. LL.B.)

(7) B. F. BHARUCHA: (By "One Who Knows".)

(8) "ONE LITTLE MAN SAT IN A GAMDEVI HOUSE: THE WORLD'S EYES WERE ON HIM": (BY K. M MUNSHI).

(9) TOWN HALL EXHIBITION UNDER FIRE: (By Our Art Critic),

(Besides, there will be our usual features.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931.

STIFFENING ATTITUDE

—:o:—

The Nawab of Bhopal, who played a prominent part in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference and especially strove hard to bring about a communal settlement is naturally much interested in the final success of the Conference. On his arrival in India on Friday he expressed his fervent hope that "those leaders who for various reasons decided not to take part in the discussions in England, will now find it possible to take their due and proper place and share in completing the constitution which has secured for our Motherland the substance of independence which all her true and loyal sons were striving for." The reference is evidently to Congressmen and we are glad to find that at least one Prince feels that the Congress leaders' insistence on the substance of independence is not only legitimate but worthy of all true sons of India. It is probable indeed that the same formula will be interpreted by different persons in different ways. And what is true of the formula of "substance of independence" has been true of many of the facile formulas adopted almost unanimously by the London Conference. Many of those who are now very jubilant about the result of the Conference understand those results in a variety of ways with tacit reservations of their own. The optimistic Nawab is confident that among the "outstanding decisions" of the Conference are the "materialisation of the idea of an All-India Federation and that India should in future assume responsibility for her own defence and should therefore get prepared for it from now at the quickest possible pace." It may be noted that Bhopal's ruler does not include among the "three points of outstanding merit" the supposed acceptance just now of the principle of responsibility at the Centre with safeguards. But everything depends not upon the mere acceptance of this principle or that idea but on the way the idea is worked out in its details. And the most vital details, as pointed out by Sir John Simon, who has had his hand in attempting deceptive devices are still left undecided. What is the value of the acceptance of the idta of an All-India Federation if that acceptance is tacitly understood to be based upon conditions which later on may not be fulfilled? And why is it that if India is to be completly self-ruling in the fewest possible ytars a precise time is not fixed even approximately for her being self-defended and her acquiring full-Dominion Status?

It is significant indeed that even a friend of the Conference like Mr. Jinnah says of the Parliamentary debate on the Conference: "Parliament seems to think that it will take years before an All-India Federation will materialise. They want to restore peace by uttering the magic words 'responsibility at the Centre while behind their back was the bludgeon of safeguards. Mr. Churchill's blunt candour conveyed the real opinion of a very large and powerful body of men." Dr. Moonje also remarks: "The British will not hesitate to fight to the last ditch in order to escape the obligation to raise India from dependency to Dominionhood." He now recommends a united policy in India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, adding that Congress discipline must be intact and the boycott must continue and not be allowed to slacken. But as a matter of fact he has himself broken Congress discipline by attending the Conference and even now suggests "outward manifestations of hostilities must cease."

It is encouraging, however, to learn from the reports from Allahabad that the Congress leaders show no sign of accepting the Premier's offer as it is or of slackening their campaign except on the terms again offered by Gandhiji. The Congress leaders rightly insist that an impartial tribunal should examine the public debts and judge what part of the burden, if any, should be borne by Britain; that the Legislature must have same control over the future military expenditure, whether Defence is temporarily reserved or not; that there must be rapid Indianisation of the Army; and that while not interfering with the pay and prospects of the present Services, the Legislature must control unreservedly the future recruitment of all the Services. And above all, all Nationalists and businessmen insist that the Legislature must control without hindrance or reservation the country's fiscal policy regarding currency, exchange and tariffs. The gist of Gandhiji's eleven points is, we believe, that India must have at least, complete financial autonomy and that there should be minimum statutory burdens on India's financial resources. If the resources are mortgaged away in the name of safeguards, even cent per cent. financial autonomy will signify precious little. If there should be any compromise at all, let it be an honourable one giving India true substance of independence. India will rather carry on the present struggle than allow herself to be cajoled or coerced into a fraudulent scheme of Swaraj.

—:o:—

THOSE SAFEGUARDS

—:o:—

The three sides of the triangle of the Round Table Conference agreement as drawn by Mr. Wedgwood Benn are really neither the sides of a triangle nor a triangular basis, a very unstable foundation for a superstructure of an enduring character. The Princes, long tired for the autocratic interference of the Political Department of the Government of India, were intelligent enought to accept the principle of Federation on constitutional lines as the only solvent of the humiliation from which they had suffered so long in individual states. The Indian politicians had put forward long ago this idea of Federation which they did not however know whether the Princes could ever be persuaded by them to accept on theoretical grounds alone. What they could not do was done for them by the bureaucrats of the Political Department through their dealings with Indian Princes in the past. Thus a Federated India came to be a common platform both of the Princes and of the Indian politicians at the opening of the London Conference and the British politicians had no other alternative but so accept it if they desired peace. The full report of the Conference in Blue Book form is not yet made available in India and the public will have to defer judgment on the alternative forms of Federation discussed by it.

The second side of the triangle viz, responsibility at the Centre has been an all party demand of Indian politicians and the Princes would not join the Federation unless there was this responsibility at the Centre and unless they had a voice in such responsibility by securing representation in the legislative body. Federation and Responsibility really formed one solid foundation without any addition. This foundation required no third side to evolve a Constitution for a really and truly self-governing India and the task of framing a Constitution would have been much simplified if a new Political India was the only objective. But the British merchants were there, the British Services were there, the small religious communities were there and the large minority community of the Moslems was there also. Through the bickerings of these conflicting interests, financial and communal, arose the opportunity of the British Conservative delegates for introducing the "ugly safeguards" detested by Mr. MacDonald in his closing speech at the Conference. He said: "There is a word which when used in politics—and some of my friends here also know, in economics—I detest and that is safeguarding. That is one of my sins I suppose. Safeguarding I do not like; the word is an ugly word, it is a word which naturally rouses great suspicion in your hearts, it is a word the aspects, meaning, connotations and associations of which are rather forbidding." Still in the proposed Constitution the principle of safeguards has been accepted and it remains to be seen how these safeguards of a transition period are actually introduced in the new Constitution. The Indian politicians will have to be very careful in defining these safeguarding powers in the Constitution in reference to the Viceroy and the provincial heads. Then there are safeguards regarding the obligations and guarantees made by the Secretary of State in the past on behalf of India and in the name of Great Britain. The monetary and services obligations including the question of currency and exchange are desired by the British politicians to be safeguards under the plausible excuse of continuing to maintain the credit of India in the world's markets. The Indian public must carefully examine these safeguards. We must point out, however, that a responsible legislature of a self-governing India can very well take care of its credit and meet the just obligations which any preceding government might have undertaken on its behalf. But it must be remembered that the Britishers in India are for trade and that trade has got to be enhanced, according to their view-point, in their interests by controllong currency, credit, exchange, tariffs, transport to their advantage. So foreign affairs, the army and the financial safeguards, the three sides of the triangle of British exploitation of India are to be continued for the so-called period of transition—nobody says how many years they want to carry on such transition.

There is another category of safeguards which are to be considered in the new Constitution, viz, the representation of minorities in the legislature and the provision for their so-called rights and privileges which they have enjoyed unfairly in the past or which they claim now in communal interests but many of which are subversive of the elementary principles to be observed in the development of a United Political India on the basis of a federation of linguistic provinces.

While such are the safeguards which the British politicians intend to press forward on behalf of British vested interests and their conveniently set up proteges, the Indian minorities, it is no wonder that the release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress has not alleyed those suspicions which the Premier admits arise from the mere word "safeguarding." Gandhiji and other leaders have at once declared that all political prisoners must be released and all Viceregal Ordinances must be withdrawn before civil quiet can be restored to consider how far the Conference proposals involved the "Substance of Independence" and not its shadow. Gandhiji desires the liberty of manufacturing salt by individuals for consumption and not for sale, while the Government of India have appointed a special committee of the legislature to consider the whole question of salt manufacturing in India inclusive of the abolition of the salt tax and therefore of the sale Acts, and to report before the new budget proposals are published. It will not be at all difficult to abolish the salt tax even earlier as an act of statesmanship or at any rate to stop any prosecutions under the salt Act while raids are not expected to be made on salt depots. If the Ordinances are withdrawn and the Congress Committees are not banned as unlawful, peaceful picketing either of liquor shops or foreign cloth shops becomes legal and there can be no political objection to such propaganda being continued. Any cases of violence or criminal intimidation can be punished under the ordinary criminal law. But no government should object to a prohibition campaign on the ground of loss of revenue nor insist on the withdrawal of a persuasive campaign for the use of Swadeshi cloth when the country can be made self-sufficient if the public change their taste for finer clothes in favour of the Indian mill cloth or hand-spun khadi. Lancashire's exports to the world markets have steadily declined from 7000 million yards in 1913 to 3600 million in 1929 and have further declined in 1930. Lancashire capital and labour may have to turn to Australian farming but India cannot be made to support an unnatural industry in Great Britain while Indian incomes are low and unemployment is a chronic condition for several months in a year. Gandhiji is right when he says that prohibition and the use of Swadeshi cloth alone have come to stay for the future in spite of all safeguards to the contrary.

ROUND TABLE CONCLUSIONS.

AN EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS.

(BY C. R. REDDY.)

I

It is held by some that the R. T. C. results are an advance over the Simon Report and the Government of India Recommendations, and that being so, they ought to be held to be satisfactory. It is necessary to scrutinise what the nature and limitations of this advance are and to whom they will be satisfactory.

IS THERE REAL TRANFERENCE OF POWER?

The point of view from which they ought to be examined is the nationalistic demand of India for a transfer of real power to the representatives of the people. Provincial autonomy has been granted and this is an advance over the existing constitution. But this does not touch, except in a subsidiary manner, the primary question of national self-government, which is the real test to which the Round Table Conference results should be submitted. Even in the sphere of provincial autonomy absolute powers of veto and absolute powers of administrative direction and control in respect of the interests of the minorities are vested in the Governor. To this extent they abridge the powers of ministers and the peoples' representatives and imply that the Governor is the real custodian of good government in the Presidencies. Absolute veto is sought to be defended by the analogy of the United States and other constitutions in which such veto is vested in the head of the State.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE.

But in those constitutions, he head of the state is himself an elected functionary. In the United States tht chief executive is elected by the vote of the entire people and as such he can rightly claim to exercise his powers on behalf of the people. In India the Governors will be nominated by the Imperial Government. He is the agent of the Imperial Government and therefore the analogy fails. In the other constitutions of the world the chief executive possesses only a suspensary veto. He can only refer the matter in controversy back to the existing Legislative Council and if he thinks that there is enough party division in the country to give him a chance of popular support he may empanel another ministry or dissolve the Council. The verdict of the country given as a result of such dissolution is held to be binding. Without bringing the Governor's veto down to the level of a suspensary operation the substantial responsibility of ministers for legislation and administration will badly be weakened.

THOSE RESERVATIONS.

In the Central Government it is held by the apologists of the Round Table Conference that there will be under their proposals transfer of power to Indian hands. The issues are what amount of power and to which hands? The reservations are drastic and some of them cut at the very root of the main object of the nationalist agitation. The safeguards in respect of military affairs and foreign policy may be regarded as necessary for the time being. But even here provisions should be made for giving the Federal Legislature some power to develop the military organization of the country on national lines so that when the new organization makes sufficient progress the old organization, and with it the Viceregal control, may be proportionately diminished. This will combine responsibility with safety. But it is in the field of fiscal and tariff policy that reservations of an inadmissible character are sought to be made. Without control of currency, exchange, credit organizations, transportation and tariffs, there can be no revival of the industrial and commercial life of the country. It is the bread of the people that is involved in this question and not merely political advance which under the circumstances can only mean more careers for educated Indians, hardly a compensation for leaving these vast and vital interests unprotected by the Federal Legislature. This is practically to ask the Congress and the Nationalists to sacrifice the merchants, the industrialists and the agriculturists to the tender mercies of foreign operators. Indian History on its economic side has been in the main the history of the exploitation of the masses by British Capitalists.

DANGEROUS!

This reservation therefore cannot be accepted without defeating the very object for which Mahatma Gandhi has been fighting all his life, viz., the economic betterment of the people. Mr. Jinnah has again and again declared that fiscal autonomy was an essential demand on which no compromise was possible. If, in addition to this reservation what is called equality of treatment to British economic interests, which in actual practice means preferential treatment to the detriment of Indian enterprise and development, is concerned, there won't be any the least advance over the present deplorable situation. The theory of economic trusteeship of Great Britain which has cost India so much will be continued to our distress and dismay.

The next question to be considered is into what hands the proposed transfer of power is to be made Is it to the Indian democracy, or is it to an oligarchy which will be amenable to the imperialist discipline and with the aid of which the national movement may be crushed by the agency of Indian themselves?

OLIGARCHY.

The composition of Federal Assembly is oligarchical. This is to consist, we are told, of delegates sent by the Indian States who will not be representatives of the people of those States but mandatories of the Durbars who will naturally be prepared to accept and carry out the instructions of those Governments. So the Federal Assembly cannot even possess the character of a representative institution. The number of such delegates or agents is sought to be fixed at the high percentage of 2/5 of the strength of the legislature. Even if by bargaining this proportion is reduced to 1/3, it would still mean a higher percentage of votes at the disposal of Government than what is now seen in the various legislatures. Add to this the members returned by the various types of separate electorates, communal, economic, racial etc., such as Europeans, Labour, Commerce and so forth. The nation is reduced to the position of dregs or a residue. The Muhammadans claim 1-3 representation by means of separate electorates. Even if the rest put together come up to 1/5 the total that is left for what may be called real popular representation may not exceed 1/5 of the entire legislature. It is likely to be less. If the total representation of the nationalist elements which have made all these tragic sacrifices could only be about 1/5 of the legislature or less, can it be said that this will satisfy the just and the legitimate interests of the country? Won't it, on the other hand, give an internal character to the present struggle and create an atmosphere of civil war more bitter and perhaps more cruel in its incidents than the non-violent agitation against the present system of British rule? It looks as though these proposals are an invitation to civil war.

INDIAN STATES' BLOC.

Is the competence of the States' delegates to be confined to All-India subjects? Apparently not. they claim to determine the complexion of the Indian Government, as can be seen from the provision made in respect of censure and no-confidence motions. If they are allowed to take part and decide on the fate of ministries, it follows that they will have a considerable, perhaps a predominant, share in settling what kind of government British India shall possess. The iniquity of this is enhanced by their claim that there should be no kind of interference on the part of British India in their internal affairs including the composition of their governments, if any; nor can British India interfere in their external affairs, subsumed under Paramountcy The States will be directly under the Viceroy, while British India is to be subjected to the interference of the States. Being directly under the Viceroy, it is not an uncharitable presumption that they and their agents will not be in a position to withstand the will of the Viceroy and will generally speaking act in subordination to the Imperial Government. Instead of an official bloc there will be an Indian States' bloc in the legislature ready to give support through thick and thin to the Viceroy and his Ministry.

FARCICAL.

The Viceroy's control of the Ministry is calculated to reduce it to a show and a shadow. He can dismiss the ministers. But they cannot in effect be dismissed by the legislature and though, in theory, they are removable, in practice they will be beyond the reach of legislature. It is laid down that a 2/3 majority of a joint session of the Lower and Upper Houses is necessary before a ministry can be dismissed by the legislature. This will be even more difficult to obtain than an ordinary majority under the present system of provincial dyarchies in which the official bloc and the nominated members act as the body-guard of the Government and its Ministers. If the Ministers are dismissable by the Viceroy and secured from the legislature, it follows that they will have to act as the agents of the Viceroy and not as a popular mi-

(Continued from page 7.)

NOTES ON THE WAR

A "Loyalist's" Wail.

Mr. Yamin Khan, an M.L.A., is reported to be bitterly disappointed with Government. He reads in the release of the leaders not only surrender to the Congress but also a betrayal of "loyalists" who stood by the Government. It is quite true that loyalists did stand by Government—although it will not be easy to say whether it was due to pride in something or utilitarian prejudice against something else. But is not Mr. Yamin Khan a little precipitate? Who knows that the selfless devotion of himself and his fellow-loyalists may not yet find recognition? The present may prove just a momentary lapse. And in any case there are always the Churchills and the City Magnates in London. Will they not welcome the loyalists to the bosom of England in return for services rendered?

Sir H. Craik's Allegations.

To Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member of the Punjab Government, it has been very clear, as the reader is already aware, that the Congress was directly guilty of incitement to violence. This, we find, was not all. He complained of "a reluctance on the part of the courts to pass deterrent sentence." We are not sure that the complaint did not imply a suggestion that the courts also were guilty at least of indirectly encouraging violence by passing on Congressmen what this worthy repository of Punjab I.C.S. traditions would call light sentences! Nor are we sure as to what he thought of the release of some Congress leaders immediately after his speech and the order cancelling the ban on the Working Committee.

What About Retiring?

Then there is the debate in Parliament full of admissions diametrically opposed to Sir Henry Craik's sentiments. However unfortunate it may be, the cumulative effect of all this is, none-theless, quite clear. As an honourable man he must resign the service, of course on a pension. No other way is open to him. But he will find consolation in the reflection that the loss of India will be the gain of Britain. For in London also he can continue his work of loyal service to the country, whose salt he has eaten all these years. His pension will be safe. The O'Dwyers and the Craddocks have already established a valuable precedent of vilifying and slandering this country with impunity.

Incomplete Picture.

In reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly Sir James Crerar said: "The casualties among the public during April, May, June and July due to firing were 101 killed and 427 wounded. The figures after July are being collected." In reply to another question relating to the same period the Home Member stated: "Casualties among the Police were 5 killed and 600 wounded and casualties among the Military were 8 killed and 18 wounded." The picture is not quite complete. A few details have to be filled in. For instances the names of places where firing was resorted to, and where casualties among the forces of Law and Order took place, and the exact circumstances in which the tragedies happened. And, if the Directors of Information concerned do consent to it, a little supplementary information—of minor importance no doubt—regarding non-official non-Congress reaction to the particular clashes will not be quite out of place. We have a hazy idea that Indians by no means sympathetic to the Congress did say something about, for instance, Delhi, Madras and Lucknow.

A Nail In The Coffin.

In moving a resolution in the Assembly condemning the present policy of repression, Mr. Sadiq Hussain, a member from the Punjab, said some plain things very plainly. He said that while he deplored the terrorist crimes he regarded police attacks on women as 'cowardly' and lathi charging as 'brutal'. Mr. B. R. Puri did not exaggerate when he warned Government that "every lathi blow on women was a nail in their coffin." He too deplored violence by Indians, but "felt that Government were responsible for all that." Sir James Crerar professed much sympathy for the policemen who, he thought, were unreasonably attacked. He seemed to imply that the critics attacked the police exclusively. He needs to be reminded of the truth that the critics condemn mainly the higher officials whose orders the policemen have to carry out.

WHAT HAPPENDED ON THE NIGHT WHEN SHOTS WERE FIRED AT POLICE OFFICER OPPOSITE LAMINGTON ROAD POLICE STATION

—:o:—

Approver Moghe Continues His Narrative, But Leaves It Unfinished

Giving further evidence in the Lamington Road Shooting case on Friday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Shankar Narayan Moghe, the approver recalled a conversation he had with Vaishampayan (first accused) on October 9.

According to the approver, the first accused told him "that youngmen like Bhagat Singh were being hanged by the rope, and yet the whole of Maharashtra even sitting quiet. It was time that something tangible was done", and that "the Lahore accused were sitting with their eyes fixed as to what they were doing in Bombay and that "the echo of the revenge for Bhagat Singh's sentence must resound in the whole of Maharastra."

The names of the accused are:—

Ganesh R. Vaishampayan, Janardhan B. Bapat, Purshottam H. Barve, Shivram V. Devdhar, Sadashiv K. Upadhe, Vishnu V Dhamankar and Shankar J Shinde.

The accused are charged under section 120-B, 307 and 107 I.P.C., with having entered into a conspiracy between March to October 1930, to murder Government officials and police officers in particular and in pursuance of this attempted to murder Sergeant Taylor of the Bombay City Police and Mrs. Taylor and others on the night of October 9, by firing revolver-shots in front of the Lamington Road Police Station.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Talpade for the first and third accused. The sixth and the seventh accused were defended by Mr. Gadkari with Mr. Ambedkar. Mr. Parelkar appeared for the second and fifth accused, and Mr. Phadnis for the fourth accused.

APPROVER RESUMES EVIDENCE.

Resuming his evidence, the approver recalled the conversation he had with Vaishampayan and Swami, on October 9. The first accused asked witness to go to Deodhar and to arrange to bring Shinde's care by 4 p.m. Witness was also asked to bring a medical certificate for Vaishampayan to be produced in his office.

At about 3 p.m., on October 9 witness saw Devdhar at the Improvement Trust Office and conveyed Vaishampayan's message regarding the car. Devdhar then went to the New Hindu School at Dadar to meet Shinde, and witness proceeded to Vaishampayan's place and found Swami also there. A few minutes later, Devdhar came there, and told first accused that Shinde was at Andheri. Witness then took Devdhar to Dr. M. C. Javle's house to use the telephone at his place, and telephonic information was sent to Shinde. Shinde was asked to go to Dadar at Vaishampayan's place within 15 minutes.

Witness, continuing, said that they returned to Vaishampayan's place, and Deodhar afterwards went to meet Shinde who reached Dadar within half an hour Shinde was told that Vaishampayan wanted the car by 4 p.m. Shinde and Devdhar then went to Thakurdwar to take out the car in question. Vaishampavan, then asked witness to go to Bapat and tell him that he was wanted immediately. Witness cycled to Bapat's place and conveyed the message. Bapat told witness that he had an appointment with Vaishampayan at 3 p.m., but he could not keep it. Bapat then started to go to Vaishampayan and witness went to his place.

"IN DEEP CONVERSATION."

Witness joined Vaishampayan again after some time and saw Budhimant, Sharada, Bapat and Swami there. They were in deep conversation, witness, however, did not enter Vaishampayan's house, but went to a hair-cutting saloon. He then saw a car driven by Shinde, Devdhar was inside the car which was stopped near Vaishampayan's house. Bapat examined the car and told Vaishampayan that the car was in a fit condition. Shinde remarked that Bapat was one of the best drivers. Vaishampayan then took witness inside his house and requested him to take away Sharda, her son Hari and Budhimant to their house and asked witness to "Buzz off".

Sometime later, Bapat took his seat in the car and drove out with Sharda, her son Hari, and Budhimant, Vaishampayan asked witness to take a taxi at Chowpaty and take rounds at Malabar Hill till midnight. Vaishampayan also asked witness to phone to him immediately if he found the car driven by Bapat anywhere on the road in a broken condition. At the same time Shinde was to report to police that his car was stolen.

A REPRIMAND.

Witness asked Vaishampayan why if Bapat had left for Poona with the car he should look for it at Malabar Hill to which Vaishampayan reprimanded him "Nationalist soldiers must be disciplined. You should not put questions."

WHAT HAPPEND AT NIGHT.

Relating to the incidents which took place on the night of October 9th the date on which the incident at Lamington Road occurred, witness stated that about 9 p. m. he asked Deodhar to go to Chaupaty where he would meet him so that they could move about on Malabar Hill till midnight. Witness, accompanied by Barve, Shinde and Bal, (witness' son) started from the Dadar Railway Station and reached Charni Road at about 10.15 p. m. As they could not find Deodhar there the party motored to Hanging Gardens. They did not find Deodhar there also. At about 10-30 p. m. Deodhar met them near the gardens and they remained there till 11.55 p. m. Then they engaged a taxi, and went back to Dadar. On reaching home witness was standing on the terrace when he heard the sound of footsteps on the staircase. Somebody also called him. Witness flashed an electric torch on the staircase and found that it was accused Bapat. Bapat told witness that he had brought the car back and that Shinde and Deodhar should take it away immediately. Bapat was accompanied by Swami, the absconding accused. The former was very much excited. A few minutes later Shinde and Deodhar drove the car away.

"SHAKEN THE POLICE STATION."

Bapat, witness stated, was dressed in a Dhoti, khaki shirt and black cap. He also had in his hand a felt hat "with something inside." Bapat told him that they had been to Bombay and "had shaken" the Lamington Road Police Station by means of a revolver. Bapat uttered the words "thho, thho, thho" to signify that a revolver was used. Swami tried to check Bapat, but the latter took no notice of him. He said: "Look at what we have achieved. So many police cars were chasing us." At about the same time witness looked out of the terrace and sow some cars going past his house. Swami then gave him the following account: "For the last three days, he said, "We have been looking for the Commissioner of Police but we got no opportunity. If we had had the car at our disposal yesterday the Commissioner would not have been alive to-day.

KHASTRIYA WOULD NOT HURT A WOMAN.

Witness further stated that Swami also told him that they had been to Malabar Hill that night. First they tried the Commissioner's bungalow but noticing great Police bundobust near the Walkeshwar Police Chowky. They decided to do nothing there. They then went almost to all police stations in Bombay but not a single European Police Officer came in their way.. At last they went to Lamington Road Police Station. Even there they did not find any European Police Officer. They thought that the whole day was wasted and so they stopped the car in front of the police station for some time. In the meantime they saw a car coming. The car pulled up in front of the station and they saw a European officer and a lady in it. At that time one of them gave a signal to Budhiman to shoot but the latter hesitated for four or five seconds. When the signal was given to Sharda, however, she at once began to shoot. Budhiman also then started shooting. Bapat also fired a shot from a pistol which he was carrying. The shot hit the rear wheel of the car and punctured the tyre. Swami also remarked that there was no braver man than Bapat. Continuing his narration Swami told witness that a lady got down from the car and they had to stop firing. Had she been hit it would have been a great misfortune. Swami remarked that he was a Khshatriya and that he would not hurt a woman. He also said: It was worth seeing how the police officers were trembling, although they were on the first floor of the building." There were men on both sides of the car but not one of them raised an alarm. This showed with whom the public sympathised.

"DONE SOMETHING."

Witness continuing stated that while Swami was narrating the story Bapat was also interrupting. Bapat said: "Though we have not achieved much, what we have done is something." He also mentioned that on the previous day Vaishampayan, Sharda, and Budhiman had gone to see the Commissioner's bungalow. Swami said that they had now succeeded in avenging Bhaghat Singh's sentence. Swami then said that it was necessary to write a pamphlet for distribution among the public. Witness produced a blank paper on which Swami wrote about 20 lines. As far as witness could remember the first few lines were: "As a moral father of Bhagat Singh we have raised an echo. All the Europeans of Bombay should understand that hereafter they should help us in the present struggle. If they do not follow this advice unfortunately we would have to treat them as our enemies." Bapat was asked to get printed ont thousand copies of the pamphlet.

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED IS NO GOOD."

When the Court met after lunch Mogne, the approver continued his evidence. After accused Upadhye had left to bring spare clothes for Swami, Vaishampayan, the first accused arrived at witness' place. Some time later Upadhye also came there with clothes for Swami. The latter changed dress and narrated the story of the Lamington Road Shooting to Vaishampayan. When he had finished Vaishampayan remarked "What has happened is no good. It is merely child's play." To this Swami replied "something was to be done and we did this."

Vaishampayan thereupon observed. "After what has happened to-day it is dangerous to stay here." He then called Upadyhe and Bapat and instructed one of them to keep a taxi ready near Kale's Vyayam Mandir. He also instructed the other to bring Sharda and Budhiman in a Prabhat Feri procession as far as the taxi and then ask them to drive to Santa Cruz.

POLICE RAID HIS HOUSE.

When witness returned home from office on October 10 a young boy dressed as a scout informed him that Shinde's car was seized and that empty catridges were found. The boy asked witness to inform Bapat when asked who had sent him he said he had been sent by Deodhar from Andheri. Witness then called out to his son and in the meantime Bharve arrived. He told his son to ask Bapat to see him. His son returned and said that Bapat was waiting outside. Witness met Bapat and gave him the news about the car. Bapat said he had already warned Shinde to have the car washed immediately. Why had he not washed the car till then? Late that day the police raided his house. In the search they found one swordstick, two daggers one brass spear head and one tin box containing bullets.

AT THE WATER-TAP.

Continuing witness stated that two days later Bapat surrendered himself to the police and was kept in tht Lamington Road lock up where witness was also kept. Once when witness had gone to the water tap which was near Bapat's cell the latter told him that he wanted to send a letter to Vaishampayan who was in another lock up. He also told witness to be careful in what he said to the Police and to bear in mind that he (Bapat) was trying to get himself free and that as he had surrendered himself he had a better chance of becoming an approver. Witness reported this incident to Inspector and Lyons and Inspector Dyer and told them that Bapat wanted to send a letter. Half an hour later the police brought to him several pieces of paper. Witness recognised the handwriting of Bapat and help the police in joining the pieces together.

The connected letter which was in Marathi read:—If the police oppression does not stop (then some words were missing) ..... At least once for certain.....like this golden opportunity .....I am trying to get released not because I am afraid but to finish the unfinished work. You should not forget that."

The case was adjourned at this stage.

WOMEN PICKETER JAILED AGAIN

—:o:—

Sr'mati Manorammabai Shinde, Captain Akali Dal lady volunteer corps, was sentenced to 3 months S. I. to-day by Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon for picketing in Memon Moholla. She was sentenced to 1-1/2 months' R. I. on Jawahar Day.

She was assaulted in Memon, Moholla half a dozen times, but was always ready at her post.

"VASANTASENA'S" THIRD WEEK.

—:o:—

AT THE VISHNOO.

"Vasantasena," th film now running at the Vishnoo Cinema has received gratifying popular response. It will continue running its third week.

MAGISTRATE TAKES NOTE OF HIGH COURT RULING

"I Do Not Want To Take Advantage Of Accused" Says He.

"I do not want to take advantage of the fact that the accused is not taking part in the trial. I do not want to draw any inference or assumption against the accused", said Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday when Sjt. Manecklal Gandhi, an ex-Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was placed on a charge under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Spencer appearing for the prosecution asked for a conviction of the accused on the evidences that the accused was known to have taken part in Congress activities and he was found in possession of food tickets and permits for cloth merchants and also that he was seen at places where picketing operations were going on. The Magistrate reserved judgment till Monday.

FUTURE POSTAGE STAMPS OF INDIA.

Mr. Spencer said that on January 27 the police gave assistance to two merchants to remove their goods from their godowns in Cavel Street and C. P. Tank. Congress pickets were present at both the places and tried to obstruct the loaded lorries and the police had to use force to drive them away. The accused was seen at both the places. Later on when the police were escorting a lorry loaded with foreign cloth, the accused came in a hack victoria near Abdur Rehman Street and stopped the victoria between the police and the merchants' lorry. When he got down he was arrested and searched. Three permit books authorising merchants to remove their goods were found on his person. Accused's place was also searched and various papers seized which contained names of volunteers, names of foreign cloth godowns and the pickets detailed for duty in front of the godowns. The Police prosecutor produced a "Boycott Supplement" of the Congress Bulletin and also two envelopes with boycott stamps which he remarked were the future postage stamps of India.

The Magistrate examining the "Boycott Supplement", said: This is well printed. Asked if he admitted having assisted the operations of an unlawful assembly acccused said it was for the prosecution to prove it.

Inspector Gole, who arrested the accused said that the accused was editor of the Congress Bulletin some time back and was convicted for that.

HIGH COURT RULING.

Magistrate: Where is the evidence to prove that he is a Congressman now?

The Magistrate referred to the High Court ruling on the point of continuance of membership of a body declared illegal and observed that the prosecution should adduce proof to show that the accused continued being a member of that body.

Judgment was reserved till Monday.

CLOSING SCENES OF R. T. TAMASHA

(Continued from page 1)

mier's declaration is already analysed in India. I need only say that nearly 70 per cent of the Central revenues will be beyond the control of the Federal Legislature; the Minorities Protection will be made use of to prevent any big scheme of social reform, economic development or financial reorganisation; the plea of security will be put forth to stop any legislative or administrative measure and India's independent voice and policy cannot be heard of either in the League of Nations or the Imperial Conference or at the courts of any country in the world. To call this, substance of independence is to twist words; for an Indian to gloat over the wonders of these proposals is silly and for a Hindu or Muhammadan leader to hail these concessions as celestial rights showered upon India is unpatriotic, to say the least. Yet this conference is breaking away, under the impression that India is offered all she could aspire after.

The future Viceroy will be many times more powerful, very much less fettered by the opinion of his colleagues in the Cabinet than the present one and he will still have the power to promulgate new Ordinances, certify bills and administrative orders, over the head of the legislature, to veto legislative and administrative proposals of ministers, to veto the bills passed by the Legislature and to disallow any question or resolution or motion that may be given notice of in any of the houses of the Federal Legislature. He will have the final say over financial proposals of the Central government; loan schemes and budgetting of Provincial governments and central banking affairs. He will be the custodian of minority interests, sole administrator of foreign relations; the guardian and god-father of Princes and their children and chief 'talari' or watchman of law and order in the whole of India. He will virtually be a Leviathan, much bigger in stature, width and power than the American President, over-shadowing, subduing and dictating to his Cabinet and Legislature. As long as such an institution is allowed to exist, there can be no such thing as substance of Dominion Status, not to speak of independence. The persistence of communal electorates, reservation of nearly 90 per cent seats in Provincial Legislatures to communal representatives continuance of the practice of recruiting the English for services and the predominantly British element in the Army etc., all go along way to nullify the little substance of power that there may be involved in the Socialist Government's proposals.

The Swan-song of the conference cannot be ended without a silver lining. The silver is provided by the heroic death of the patriot Mr. Md. Ali, who, I am sure, towered high above every other member, if we except the noble Indian Mr. Sastri and the lining is afforded by the genuinely patriotic expressions given of our feelings at home by Moderate leaders like Sastri, and Sapru, Jinnah, and Shafi, Tambe and Chintamani, Jayakar and Moonje.

SALUTARY EFFECT.

This conference has produced, apart from all the harm it has done to our cause, a salutary effect upon the British public opinion. The British people have been singularly ignorant of the seriousness of the situation in India and the Conservative and Liberal rank and file are much less advanced than their party leaders. So the unanimous voice of the conference in favour of nationalism came as a surprise to most people and compelled them to revise their opinions about the movement in India. They began to wonder if these safe and goody-goody nominees of the Government were to be so revolutionary, how much more persistent must be the people who boycotted the conference, in their demands. This awakened a new interest in India and the conference reports in the press have kept it up. But the Hindu-Muslim wrangle have spoiled all this, leaving the English wondering what may happen in India in the future.

It may come as a surprise to many at home to learn that in some responsible quarters, it is not considered to be necessary to release all political prisoners immediately and unconditionally, in order to give the Congressites an opportunity to discuss the achievements of the conference and come to their own conclusions. It is indeed even felt by some that the future of the new reforms will be assured if in case no special emergent overtures are made to the Congress as a whole. It is therefore interesting to notice, in view of these circumstances, that several influential friends of Indians who were at one time on very intimate terms with many of the present Cabinet members are busying themselves with a brisk propaganda among the members of the Cabinet in favour of immediate release of political prisoners. They have come to their decision only yesterday but some of them have already sounded the opinion of some important members of the Cabinet. I shall, therefore, not be surprised if in a month's time, the British Government's attitude and regarding this question is satisfactorily and significantly altered.

PITIABLE SIGHT.

The eleventh hour attempt made by the Hindu leaders has very much provoked the Indians in London and the Muhammadan leaders' reply only aggravated their disgust of the low representative capacity of the conference members. It is a pitiable sight to find one group demanding the intervention of international arbitrators and another group asking for British arbitration only, one group relegates Mahatma Gandhi, the real soul of modern India to one of the five places and the other dismisses him as a mere Indian. One group wishes for international arbitration and another for the benign and contemptuous British Imperial intervention. India is made the but of ridicule by these undeserving, undignified, and unbecoming delegates. No wonder Indians at home have come to disregard the very existence and work of this conference.

The "Daily Mail" and "Evening News" learn that there would be another conference in India. I am not surprised at this. Every nationalist, who is worth his salt, knows that this London Conference can be no better than a preparatory committee, which, at best, may succeed in clearing up issues and heads of discussion. In fact, this London gathering distinctly succeeded in lowering the banner of India.

TO THE TRADE.

Announcement

RE. THOMPSON'S

Sirs,

THIS ADVERTISING campaign which we wish to place before the public, puts into WORDS what we have already put into DEEDS. For fourteen years we have been making the best malted milk on the market and selling it at a higher price than any American or British Competitor. Back of us are fourteen years of steady even growth against odds.

Our process of manufacture is entirely different. It is longer. It is more costly. *It is entirely different to any other process of manufacture of cocoa and skim-milk products popularly known as "Malted Milks" or "Food* beverages" .... But the result is an instantly *soluble* malted milk, a sweet malt flavour and aroma found in no other brand (American or British), and the retention of the active enzyme of the malt which helps digest other foods. Double the flavour, double the taste, double the tonic properties ..... that is why we call it "DOUBLE MALTED."

Our Works are located in Waukesha, Wisconsin, the milk centre of America. Our buyers buy the BEST of World's BEST milk.

Over eight gallons of water are used in processing one pound of THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK. Waukesha is the home of White Rock and other famous mineral waters. Only this pure water, pumped from a depth of one thousand feet, is used in processing THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK. *A fact, which should be considered seriously. As no other manufacturer can obtain, a water so rich in minerals, anywhere in the world for his manufacture.*

QUALITY is harder to sell than price. THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK has been introduced in India but lately ..... but we never had to sell a man more than once. That is why, in spite of the tremendous advertising campaigns run by the competitive brands, THOMPSON'S has forged ahead so surely in so short a time ..... once a buyer, always a buyer.

Your customers are paying heavily for the advertising of the so-called malted milks and milk food beverages they buy. Over 20 p.c. of the profit goes in advertising alone. For that reason, the manufacturer of a much advertised brand, keeping within the limits of competitive prices, usually is tempted to sell inferior quality for a higher price. THOMPSON'S MALTED MILK on the other hand, is absolutely a *quality product*. Quality and value for the money you pay. Recommend THOMPSON'S for any brand of malted milk to a new or old user and you will notice your customers will always stick to THOMPSON'S.

In addressing this letter to you we believe, we are following the ancient tradition set forth by the great Salesmen of all times. The tradition of service to the buyer and the seller. Keeping this motto in mind, we now resolve to assure you in confidence, gentlemen, the merits and quality of our merchandise as *the most superior malted milk on the market.*

We maintain without any fear of contradiction, that the brand of malted milk which we are now introducing to you is decidedly better and more valuable as a food than all other brands of so-called malted milks and milk food beverages put together.

OURS is the *Only* ALL-INDIAN Concern Running in the Malted Milk Line. A fact which should claim attention of all patriotic Indians.

Our advertising will grow as our sales have grown, as the number of our patrons has grown: as believers in the merits of our milk have grown ..... until now we believe, we are announcing for the first time to you, Sirs. the presence of THE BEST "ALL MALTED" MALTED MILK YET SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

Yours very truly,

THE ASSOCIATED AGENCIES OF INDIA.

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Trade enquiries to:—Manager, P. O. Box 833, Bombay.

THE CAPITOL

EXTENDED 2ND WEEK

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10. P. M.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE WAR

As Seen Through The Eyes Of Youth!

WHEN a picture bares the soul of an individual it is great: when it bares the soul of a generation it is TREMENDOUS! And "All Quiet" is a TREMENDOUS human document! It's more than a story of war—it's the heart-hitting story of Youth face to face with internal turmoil such as Youth never before was called upon to experience... It's the drama of Youth's reaction to little things...the drama of human hearts hungering for happiness...the drama of simple emotions magnified by their very intensity into the most moving ideas ever pictured! You've seen the heroic side of war screened many times—its color, its glamor, its lure. Now see its HUMAN side—the angle that makes this picturization an entertainment thrilling in its epic sweep of drama, yet most poignantly powerful in its ability to lift you to the heights of human feeling!

AT LAST THE BOOK IS ON THE TALKING SCREEN!

NOW you can see and hear the picture made from the world's greatest best-seller—the picture that IS the book transferred to the screen. No "movie liberties" have been taken with the most powerful story the universe has read in years; No "scenarists' license" has been practised on the author's great work...Here you have the letter, the incident AND THE SPIRIT of "All Quiet" captured and preserved in all its thunderous drama for your unforgettable entertainment!

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S great novel, with Louis Wolheim, Lewis Ayres, John Wray and scores of others. Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE. Adapted by Maxwell Anderson. Continuity by Del Andrews. Screen Play by George Abbott. A CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. Production. Presented by CARL LAEMMLE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES

KULZ

"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

BROKERS ANTICIPATE GENERAL AMNESTY

Prices Recover

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The share market opened easy and in the absence any fresh business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was mostly transfer business. This state of affairs continued for a long time but later on rumours of general amnesty influenced good enquiry and prices assumed hardening tendency. The market closed at about the highest level of the day. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 647/ and closed at Rs 653/ Fazal opened at Rs. 338/ and closed at Rs. 342/ Pearls fluctuated within a range of Rs. 2/ and closed at Rs. 226/ Bombay Burma. Tata Hydros and Tata Steel shares closed very steady. To-morrow is the last day for trading in February settlement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 647; 49; 47; 53
Century 247; 48; 46; 52
Colaba 106-14
Crescent 71; 72
Fazul 338; 36; 38; 42
Indore 338; 37
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 355; 55; 57
New Great 158; 60
Pearl 226; 34; 26
Simplex 67; 66-14
Swadeshi 271; 69; 75
Burma 455; 525; 65
Hydro 7-8; 8-2
Tram 117; 19-1
Def. 281; 80
Ord. 27-8; 26-14; 27-8
Bundi 13-6
Indian 185; 33
Katni Ord. 151
Alcock 153-2

MILLS.	Bombay, Jan. 30.
100 Ahm. Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
250 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bomay Dyeing	653-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	252-8
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	357-8
100 Colaba	106-14
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	72-8
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	342-8
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	126-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	337-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	138-12
250 Laxmi	932-8
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-8
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
300 New Great	160-0
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120-0
350 Pearl	223-4
100 Phoenix	282-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	66-14
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	275
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	74
50-25 Central	14-12
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1152-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	286-4
100-50 India	86-8
5 Union	5-3-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13.6
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	188-12
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	555 0
100 Katni	151-4
100 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	146-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
New India	15-14
200.100 Oriental	1.500
10 Vulcan	5-4-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
100 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bombay Tram	119-1
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	103-2
1000 Tata Hydro	1050
1000 Tata Power	419-6
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patit	118
100 Central Provin.	87-0
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	66
500 Tapti Valley	680
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50-12
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
70 Tata Steel	27-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	153-2
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	163-12
50 Bom. Telephone	43-12
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-0.0
125 Bombay Burma Old	466-4
50Bombay Burm New	167-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	106-4
15 Scindia	6-7-0

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday 31st at 8-15 P.M.

SHREE

Sunday, 1st at 3 P.M.

Manapman

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TENDING TOWARDS [illegible] REALISM.

:o:

Features Of Re[illegible]m.

SCREEN ADOPTING RO[illegible] FORMS.

A few years ago I and certain of my brother-novelists agreed that the novel in its popular form could hardly survive another generation. It may be that we were all suffering from the effects of the War and the ban which at that time was laid by most publishers on war novels. Our themes were horribly restricted; the whole of modern life had been sharply divided into the two incompatible periods of "before" and "after" the great event, and it was exceedingly difficult to bridge them and still preserve the nice sense of continuity that was essential to the life-story of hero or heroine. I am less pessimistic in this connection at the present time, but I still believe that there will be within the next few years a strong reaction against the conventional type of fiction. As a literary form it has had a wonderful vogue; a hundred and ninety years, if we may date it for this purpose from the appearance of Samuel Richardson's "Pamela" in November, 1740. And in the course of that period it has exhibited almost every possible variety of subject and treatment. What more can be done with the neat, constructed story of the type that was so generally popular in the nineties and still provides the staple of the provincial lending library? Its plots have all been worked again and again, and the expert is able to forecast the development and climax with tedious certainty from the first two or three chapters. It may still have a public, quite a large public, among those who forget all about a book as soon as it is read, or are ingenuous enough to take every variation with a simple seriousness. But the time is coming, if it is not already come, when no author of any talent will dare to write a story of this kind oppressed as he will be by the consciousness that his plot must certainly have been used before.

HONEST REALISM.

The main line of escape from this perplexity is the resort to an honest realism. The development of modern conditions moves so swiftly that raw material is always within our reach; and the younger generation prefers to read stories of its own times rather than of those "costume" periods behind the dread year of 1914 that so suddenly closed an era of history. If some young Dickens were to arise now and write of life as he sees it, using the big canvases of the Victorians, but speaking without their all too obvious repressions, he would find a ready welcome.

The nearest that we have had to this ideal in the last year or two are "The Good Companions" and "Angel Pavement" of Mr. J. B. Priestley. The quality that for me distinguishes these books from the mass of contemporary work is not so much the bonhomie and freshness which have been as highly praised as the honesty of his portraiture, but the fact that Priestley has gone straight to life for his characters. For I believe that the chief reason why so much modern fiction produces upon me an effect of almost unbearable 'ennui' is that in an intolerably high proportion of novels the characters are the product of the authors' imagination, which means, in fact, that they come out of other books. I do not mean by this that Mr. Priestley has made close studies of each of his characters from some living model. But the people of "The Good Companions" appeared to me to come out of the author's experience rather than out of his quite extensive knowledge of books.

"CONVENTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY."

I would say the same of Lady Eleanor Smith's "Red Wagon". Now and again I recognised the influence of what we may call "conventional psychology", which means that the novelist is using the test of probability rather than that of experience in his or her characterisation. But Lady Eleanor's protagonist, Joe, must have been founded on observation, as must, also, her general account of circus life. This is of course a very unusual first novel and exhibits a high degree of literary attainment. The descriptions of English country are better than anything Mr. Priestley has given us. [illegible] from the interest of the [illegible] of the writing [illegible] guaranteed the author [illegible]. But for my [illegible] is the resemblance [illegible] is the chief [illegible] that exhibits [illegible] is the astonishing [illegible] stories, whether [illegible], as in the case [illegible] frankly autobiographical [illegible] Robert Graves's "That", or a mixture [illegible] as in Mr. Tomlinson's [illegible] yesterdays." In this [illegible] evidently of small [illegible] matters, appealing [illegible] educated reading [illegible] should have [illegible] these things. And [illegible] stage of "Journey's End" due mainly to [illegible] narrowed, but to [illegible] impress something [illegible] of Mr. Sherriff's [illegible] so powerful an [illegible]

NOVELS.

[illegible]nding phenomenon [illegible] of fiction is progressive increase of [illegible] one of which [illegible] of familiair life [illegible] cases, the personal [illegible] this development [illegible] bearing on my [illegible] since it illustrates [illegible] to find relaxation [illegible] the unrealities of the typical novel but in a form of mental exercise and excitement. Moreover the craze for detective fiction must be ephemeral. There are only a limited number of plots, and although the variations may mount into thousands, they are not inexhaustible. The time will come and that before very long, at the present rate of output, when any thing approaching originality in the field will be impossible. We have had over seventy years of it, dating its inception from the publication of Emile Gaboriau's "L'Affaire Lerouge", and it is exhibiting the marks of senility, as all "genre" novels must in the course of time. I prophesy a tremendous slump in detective fiction within the next ten years.

INFLUENCE OF CINEMA.

Also within that period the already powerful influence of the cinema will have an increasing effect upon the book trade. The films are able to condense the plot of a detective story or a romantic novel into an hour and a half's entertainment, and present it in a form that appeals more directly to the attention of the crowd than the most highly skilled writing. And with the coming and perfecting of spoken dialogue to supplement the obvious deficiency of the silent films in competition with the novel, the scope of the cinema will be enlarged and include a type of book that has hitherto escaped this form of rivalry.

The full effect of this will not be felt until such time as the expert novelist finds himself ready to break away from tradition and experiment in a new medium. But I do not think that that time is many years distant. This new medium is a peculiarly fascinating one for the writer of stories, and povides facilities impossible upon the ordinary stage. And once a sufficiently large public has been educated up to the point of taking an interest in the film presentation of a form that depends less upon its action than upon its psychology, another and a very large class of printed fiction will feel the effects of urgent competition.

STUDY CONTEMPORARY LIFE.

Wherefore my view of the tendency of the novel presents it as departing more and more from the classical and romantic forms that can be exhibited with greater effectiveness upon the screen, and developing a sterner though by no means necessarily a more depressing realism. The public that provides author and publisher with a means of livelihood will get its "stories" at the picture-palace, but will still go to printed fiction for an account of life lived in its own times. And if I were called upon to advise an earnest young novelist as to his choice of treatment and subject I should tell him to study contemporary life closely at first-hand, and to write of it as he saw it.—J. D. Beresford, in the "Author".

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HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES.

FILL in your numbers plainly. Cut out intact the ruled-in section of this advertisement. Write your name and address in ink on a slip of paper, in block letters. Pin this to your entry. Send with one top label from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter in closed stamped envelope to

POLSON MFG. CO.
P. O. Box 367, BOMBAY.

WRITE on your envelope the word "Vote" in top left corner. No covering letter is required—just the label, the voting section and your name and address.

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HERE are the chief reasons why Polson's is the best butter you can buy in the East. Which do you consider the most important? Place your voting numbers on the left of the statements below.

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. . . 1 Scientific pasteurisation of cream to destroy all harmful bacteria.
. . . 2 Supervision of qualified technical experts.
. . . 3 Use of modern butter making machinery.
. . . 4 Prevention of contact between tin and butter.
. . . 5 Use of new hygienic anti-acid lacquered tin.
. . . 6 Guarantee of scrupulous cleanliness in every process.
. . . 7 Product of Largest Creamery in the East.
. . . 8 Rejection of milk deficient in fat.
. . . 9 Sterilisation of vessels holding milk.
. . . 10 Complete absence of adulterant matter.
. . . 11 Product untouched by hand in manufacture
. . . 12 Use of only pure milk, rich in essential vitamines.

B. C., Com. 1.

Non-fulfilment of any of these conditions will debar the entry from competition. Entries defaced or altered will be disqualified. To get label off, soak unopened tin in water for a few minutes.

IMPORTANT

In making the awards, the decision of Polson Manufacturing Co. is final and legally binding. Entries are made on this understanding, and no correspondence can be entered into.

Last day for entries to be received, 10th February.

Results will be published in this paper on 5th March.

MILL INDUSTRY AND UNEMPLOYED MILL LABOUR

:o:

Wanted Co-operation Of Mill-owners And Agents.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar writes on behalf of the Swadesh Kamgar Union, and also Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha, from Byculla Bridge, Bombay:—

One of the urgent problems today is that unemployment prevailing amongst mill-workers, mill-clerks and the technically qualified and experienced mill officials. Side by side we can also direct our attention to those textile mills which have, as yet, not been able to take full advantage of the present favourable condition and to start working or working to their full capacity. A combined effort on the part of all interested in this problem is now needed to examine the circumstances and causes which are responsible for this situation. With a view to ascertain the exact extent and nature of the circumstances with regard to both, namely, (1) the idle mills, and (2) the idle workers, and with a view to facilitate devising means and ways to help to solve, as far as possible, the situation that has arisen out of the above, the following appeal is being issued to the local mill-owners and mill-agents. It is earnestly hoped that all those vitally concerned in this question would offer, unhesitatingly, to co-operate with me.

To all the local mill-owners or agents a questionnaire is being submitted requesting them to furnish me with the information about among other things (1) the number of looms and spindles remaining idle; (2) what is, according to them, the immediate cause of it; (3) what step, if any, on the part of the public or on the part of the workers, do they think, would remedy the situation; (4) in the case of the mill not at all working, what is the cause thereof; (5) are they closely in contact with all the probable consuming centres of their products; (6) if the mill works to its full capacity how much more labour they can absorb; etc., etc.

I am also making arrangements to prepare a complete and up-to-date register of all the above enumerated classes of unemployed mill workers in this city and an appeal is being circulated among the owners for giving these unemployed men first opportunity of engagement when possible.

The attention of the leaders of various up-country textile consuming centres is invited to the above and they are requested to give me intimation if they find that the required qualities and quantities of Indian textiles are not made available at their side.

The co-operation of all concerned in the above connection would not only go to help the Indian mill industry continuously, but would also keep the available labour always occupied and contented.

The "Independence Day" was celebrated at Malkepur on the 26th. In the evening a big procession was taken out throughout the town and a national flag salutation ceremony took place. At night huge public meeting was held.

SHAHPUR.—The Independence Day was celebrated here. In the evening a big procession was taken out in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's release and Independence day. A public meeting was also held.

EVERY PROVINCE WANTS REDUCTION IN EXCISE REVENUE.

:o:

Gratitude For Sarda Act.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Mrs. T. K Bappu of the W. C. T. U. writes:—

The Nineteenth Triennial Convention of the Womens' Christian Temperance Union of India which has a membership of over a million members was held in Calcutta from the 7th to the 12th January under the leadership of its retiring President Miss Mary J Campbell. Delegates from all parts of India were present.

At one of the evening sessions, a public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall when Rev. Hebert Anderson Secretary of the National Prohibition League gave a stirring speech in which he remarked that:—

A HAPPY AUGURY.

(1) India is very soon going to have self-government and as such will have Fiscal Antonomy. A review of the work done by various Legislative Councils will show that every province is aiming at reduction in Excise Revenue even the Indian States have for their goal such a reduction. This is a happy augury for which all temperance workers should be thankful.

(2) Indian womanhood has been doing its bit in furthering the cause of temperance. Success therefore cannot be very far off.

(3) Influence of the whole world is towards prohibition. He therefore wanted that every educational institution should exert its influence in achieving prohibition.

The reports of the many activities carried on by the Union showed that substantial work was being done by all the nine Divisions in India

GRATITUDE FOR SARDA ACT.

The following were among the many resolutions passed by this Convention:—

(1) That the Union records with gratitude the passing of the Sarda Act, which stands for the betterment of women and children. The Union urges all its members to seek to create public opinion in favour of the bill. So that at an early date the legislation may be really effective.

CENSORSHIPS OF FILMS.

(2) That the Union records with regret the baneful effects of immoral and indecent films on the young minds of India and that it is strongly of opinion that there should be a strict censorship on all films imported into India.

(3) That more scientific instruction on temperance should be more regularly given in every school. If the young are taught from the very start about the evils and dangers of "Alcohol and drugs, their voices will be raised on the side of prohibition, as they begin life

(4) That the union heartily welcomes every step that may hasten prohibition and as such it favours every endeavour for 'local option as a step towards the ultimate goal."

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AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 4).

for an improvement of their industry.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS.

These have also to be taken into account in considering the conditions responsible for our low agricultural productivity. Thus, for example, semi-religious restrictions prevent the use of bone-meal and night soil—two excellent natural and cheap sources of manure. Veneration for the cow prevents the cultivator from castrating bulls and makes him feed old and worthless cattle, with the result that his live-stock is inefficient, while his resources are being frittered away. Social demands, again, compel him to indulge in expenditure on marriages and funerals to meet which he has to incur debt at heavy rates of interest. There seems no way so promising as the spread of education among the cultivating masses, if the operation of these influences is to be successfully counteracted.

ABSENCE OF A PROPER MARKETING ORGANISATION.

Among the factors that contribute towards the inefficiency of the Indian agriculturists is to be included the absence of a proper marketing organisation. The excessive number of middlemen who intercept the cultivator's profits is an acknowledged fact of Indian rural economics. The Indian cultivator never realises the price for which his crop sells in the market. The following table compiled by the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, illustrates the number of middlemen who come between the cultivator and the consumer.

From Grower.
1. Village Dealer.
Market (through broker),
Middleman (one or more),
Bombay Commission agent (one or more).
2. Travelling Buyer.
Middleman (one or more),
Commission agent.
3. Co-op. Sale Sty.
To Exporter or mill-buyer or merchant.
Exporter or mill-buyer or merchant

Various means have been suggested for the elimination of the middlemen. The creation of licensed warehouses is advanced by some, while others plead for an extension of co-operative sale societies. It may also be pointed out that the appointment of Marketing Officers by a sympathetic Government would be another means of solving the problem.

THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Since the beginnings of this century, an Agricultural Department of Government has existed. Its main function has been to experiment with seeds, and spread the use of seeds of good fertility. A Dairy Department is also attached which tries to breed cattle which will be good from the point of view of both draught and milk. The main criticism that can be levelled against these Departments is that they are not sufficiently in touch with the public, and the work done by them is practically negligible, compared with the work which still remains to be done. Provision is made by the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the Agriculturists' Relief Act to grant loans on cheap terms to the small holders by Government, but little advantage is taken of these facilities on account of the inelasticity of the provisions and the immense amount of red-tapism which surrounds the whole procedure.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The State:—We need a comprehensive national agricultural policy, with the object of increasing the efficiency of Indian Agriculture and raising the purchasing power of the Indian masses. Our ministers of Agriculture might well become real builders of a new and prosperous agriculture. By way of concrete details, we may point out that the State can create marketing officers, adopt a pro-agricultural policy of railway freights, extend road development, provide free bulls, increase facilities for education, prevent the export of oil cakes and other key articles of agricultural importance, liberalise the policy of State loans, assist in the creation of land mortgage banks, pass permissive legislation for the consolidation of holdings and otherwise provide for an all round improvement in the methods and technique of Indian Agriculture.

THE PEOPLE:

The State, however, cannot by its own efforts solve the problem of man in India any more than in other countries. The Indian cultivator is illiterate; he is still under the grip of social and religious customs. The liquidation of his illiteracy, his liberation from the thraldom of superstition, and the creation of conditions for an improvement in his standard of life—these are results which the State cannot hope to achieve by its unaided efforts. The co-operation of the people is needed—men with vision and imagination enough to feel the cultivators' interests as their own, and courage and conviction enough to give their time and energy for educating the villager. The great need of India is Rural Education; and only the people can bring about its extension. The ideal body to carry through this work is the student community. A comprehensive scheme of village education might harness the vast energy of the student community of this country, sending them out to the villages in their vacations and training local villagers to take their place in turn. Public sympathy, moral and material, is needed if this work is to be done. If this requisite sympathy is forthcoming, this work of liquidating the illiteracy of the 400,000 villages of British India might be completed within a period of ten to twenty years.

Agriculture in India might also be indirectly fostered by patronising products of rural industries. And the rural industry, part excellence, is hand spinning and hand-weaving. The manufacture of Khaddar is the ideal village industry, but it is so expensive that only the townsman with his higher purchasing power can afford to buy it. We do not desire to see textiles factories disappearing out of this country, but we do most certainly feel that the poor, starving, and partially unemployed masses of India can add materially to their purchasing power, if only the townsman buys the Khaddar manufactured by them. The poor villager manufacturing expensive khada for the rich townsman, and the rich townsman manufacturing cheap mill-cloth and selling it to the poor villager,—only so may we hope for a possible solution of the problem of the Indian villager's chronic unemployment almost half of every year.

The agricultural problem of India presents difficulties that might well give rise to a pessimistic conclusion with regard to its future. With a peasantry endowed with all the gifts of native intelligence and understanding and industry, the force of circumstances has brought about an inefficient and even deteriorating agriculture. The cultivating classes are poor; they live on the margin of subsistence; they have to bear the accumulated burden of indebtedness of earlier generations; that burden increases with every year. They have nothing to fall back on in case of a failure of harvest; they have not even the means of supplying their working capital from year to year except on terms which make agriculture unprofitable. They cultivate plots which are mostly too small to yield a profit. The co-opeative societies and the land mortgage banks can supply credit which is inadequate to their needs, and that too at a price which is too prohibitive for agricultural enterprise. Permissive legislation for consolidation of holdings will not solve, but may aggravate, the difficulties connected with uneconomic holdings. And as the crown of these adverse conditions comes the fact of the foreign domination, with a policy not directly bearing on the economic welfare of the country, but aiming at the fostering of foreign trade, which involves the exchange of agricultural produce for services too costly for the country or for manufactured goods that represent a surplus for Great Britain but involve the ruin of indigenous industries for India.

B. S. P. C. A.

—:o:—

During the month of December last the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals employed in all 44 Agents; of these, 1 was on sick leave, 1 was absent, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 37 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1 267 cases during the month as shown below:—

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247 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

The Government of India has proscribed the Hindu Opera "Swarna-Vijay" (Golden morning) a political drama, written by Harikrishna Premi, a well-known poet of Hindi and sub-editor of Tyagbhoomi.

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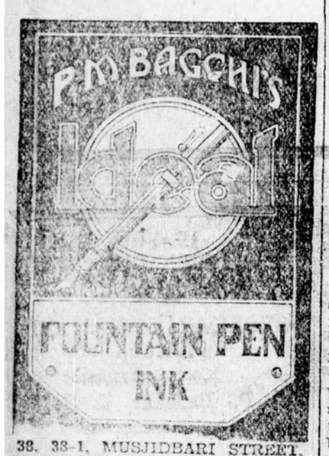

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WAR IN THE FUTURE.

—:o:—

"Dazzling Means Of Killing."

POWDER THAT SLAYS MILLIONS.

An impressive address by Professor Gilbert Murray opened the first Inter-national Congress of the British Universities League of Nations Society, at Glasgow in mail week, at which six hundred students, representing over thirty nations, attended says the "Sunday Times."

He demonstrated how the world had perfected the art of killing. Speaking as one of an old generation addressing a generation of the future he said they ought to be grateful in the first place for inventions they had made. They could kill more people now because they could move at a much greater speed. They had succeeded in floating under the seas as well as on them, which gave them a power of killing that would have delighted their ancestors.

By the conquest of the air they had found a more dazzling means of killing, and they had made wonderful chemical discoveries. They once thought iron was heavy enough to deal with any human head, they then invented hard steel, but now they had things harder than steel. They had shells that would explode at the first touch; poison-gases, some of which killed by convulsion on the spot, some suffocated you, and some merely eroded your inside—a longer and more painful, and therefore more satisfactory death.

A POTENT POWDER.

They had also invented a certain powder, one teaspoonful of which, properly distributed in the air, would kill a million people. In the old days, he added, only the soldiers were called on to face death, but now danger faced them all.

Speaking of the unified social orders of to-day Professor Murray said they read the same kind of books and saw the same kind of cinemas all over the world. We exploit one another, he went on, by the same methods, and we ruin ourselves by the same vices. We really ought to be a band of brothers—half Cains and half Abels. The only difficulty is to know which is Cain and which is Abel.

Looking round the crowded Hall, Professor Murray said, amid laughter, that the students present had a poor chance of reaching his age. "I am sorry," he added, "that such a fine body of young men and women have such a prospect before them."

Turning to the question of disarmament, Professor Murray said it was no good merely getting two nations to agree so that when they fought it would be a perfectly fair vght and everybody would be able to enjoy it. After referring to history of international negotiations, he maintained that nations did not make sacrifices: they were out to get the best of the bargain. "Eagles," he continued, "do not make sacrifices, neither do lions, and tigers don't think it is much good telling people to love one another. I think it is better to say that we should all behave like reasonable beings towards one another."

THE KING AND THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

BY RICHARD JEBB.

For the second time Mr. Hertzog has gone home from the Imperial Conference believing that he had South African independence in his pocket. But in 1926 his confidence that the right to secede—the desired touchstone of national independence—had been completely secured by the Balfour report soon began to waver, and the hope that there would be no more racial strife over the British connexion was badly disappointed when he raised the question of the national flag. In May last he obtained from both Houses of the Union Parliament a resolution accepting the recommendations of the conference on Dominion Legislation (proposed methods of carrying out the Balfour report) with the proviso that nothing in it could be taken as "derogating from the right of any member of the British Commonwealth of Nations to withdraw therefrom." Subsequently he proclaimed his confidence that the Imperial Conference would accept this proviso But in its report we find no mention of the right to secede having been discussed at all. What, then, is the ground for Mr. Hertzog's fresh assurance that it has really been recognized at last?

STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE.

The answer, completely justifying Mr. Hertzog's belief, is found in the carefully-worded statement of the Conference regarding the appointment of "a Governor-General of a Dominion" (thus excluding State Governors), which runs as follows:

1. The parties interested in the appointment of a Governor-General of a Dominion are His Majesty the King, whose representative he is, and the Dominion concerned.

2. The constitutional practice that His Majesty act on the advice of responsible Ministers applies also in this instance.

3. The Ministers who tender and are responsible for such advice are His Majesty's Ministers in the Dominion concerned.

4. The Ministers concerned tender their formal advice after informal consultation with His Majesty.

5. The channel of communication between His Majesty and the Government of any Dominion is a matter solely concerning His Majesty and such Government. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have expressed their willingness to continue to act in relation to any of His Majesty's Governments in any manner in which that Government may desire.

DOMINION MINISTERS TO NOMINATE.

In constrast with previous usage His Majesty henceforth may not receive advice in this matter officially from his British or any Ministers other than those of the Dominion concerned. Consequently, if when the term of a Governor-General's office expires, the local Ministers do not advice the King to appoint any successor, secession is accomplished automatically by collapse of the sole remaining link. Hitherto the practice has been for the King to make the appointment on the advice of his British Ministers, who have previously ascertained by informal consultation with the Dominion Ministers that the selection meets their approval. In future it is to be the other way about. The Dominion Ministers are to make the nomination after "informal consultation with His Majesty," i.e., with his British Ministers. This seems to be the practical meaning of caluses 4 and 5 above.

AUSTRALIA TAKES LEAD.

The new procedure has already begun with the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs in Australia. Here Mr. Scullin made the mistake of announcing his intention to recommend this name to the King, without having consulted His Majesty in any way. That was some time before the Imperial Conference. When Mr. Scullin came to London, his attention no doubt was called in the highest quarters to the seriousness of such an omission, and the new statement of procedure is designed to prevent it happening again.

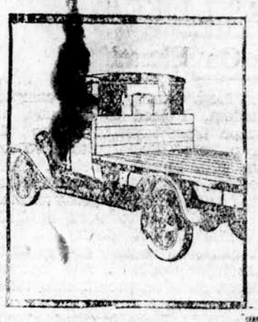
One must suppose that the appointment was only made after Mr. Scullin and his official advisers had fully considered its possible reactions upon the national unity of the Australian Commonwealth. In so small and new a community there cannot be a wide choice of men independent of local politics who would be respected and trusted by all sections alike. Again, under the federal constitution Act the relation of the State Governors to the Crown remained exactly what it had been before. They were not subordinated, as in Canada, to the federal authority. If the States choose to continue the old procedure, importing Governors of the old type, the social pull—which democracy is more apt to denounce than resist—may soon become centrifugal instead of centripetal; and this at a time when the economic grievances of certain States are more acute than ever, and "secession", from the Commonwealth is in the air. Presumably the new mode of appointing the Governor-General is held not to infringe the federal pact with the States. But in any case the Commonwealth's right to secede is nugatory. If the federal Government decline to nominate a Governor-General, or if the King refused to appoint their nominee, the Commonwealth itself would vanish; but its constituent States would remain severally in allegiance to the Crown unless and until they renounced it.

KING'S ALTER EGO.

May it not be necessary to protect the Empire against the dangers inherent in the new multiple monarchy? On the one hand any Dominion in which the King does not personally reside can secede at will be merely declining to nominate a Governor-General. On the other hand, abdication is a King's personal right. Without anybody's advice the King could abdicate in respect of any Dominion, thus expelling it from the Empire, supposing he felt that his majesty had slighted, or the general interest ignored. The whole tendency of our constitutional evolution hitherto had been to subordinate the personality to the institution of the Crown. But this tendency seems to be reversed by the new system. Quite recently a judgment of the Privy Council (dismissing a petition of the Grand Trunk stockholders) has implied that the Governor-General of Canada is not the King's officer, as the appellants had argued, but his very 'alter ego," who as such can do no wrong. Surely any man is entitled to select his own substitute to carry out his personal duties in his name. At the least the King might reasonably require to have the acquaintance of any proposed Viceroy, and, if hitherto a stranger, examine his testimonials.

RIGHT.

The Empire's right to expel a member is the corollary of the member's right to secede. But should such a power be entrusted to an "informally" advised Crown? Even in modern history examples are not wanting of a reckless Government or a headstrong King. Here the obvious solution—applicable also to other situations in which the Crown might receive conflicting advice, officially or unofficially, from two or more of its several Governments—would be that the responsibility of advising in a certain category of cases should rest with the Governments collectively, i.e., the Imperial Conference. In the British system of government, whenever ministerial unanimity is essential it is generally achieved somehow, as the records of the Imperial Conference show. But up to the present the instinct of independence has forbidden this further application of equality of status, and so the drift to dissolution goes on.—"Saturday Review."



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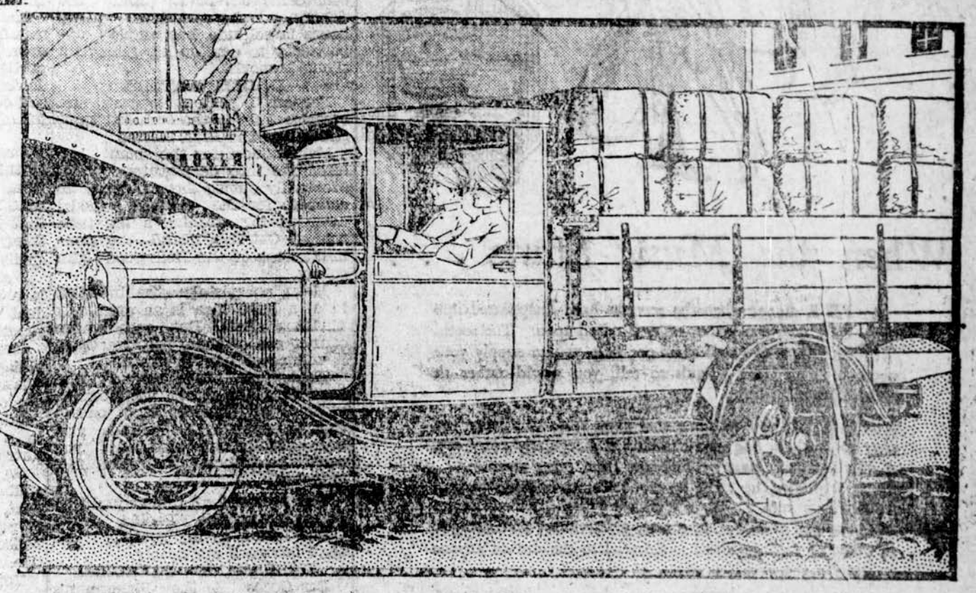

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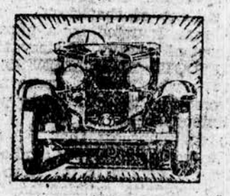

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WHAT THEY SAID IN 1930.

—:o:—

Wit And Wisdom Of The Year

This has been a year rich in sayings of value. And since one must start somewhere to tap this mine of wit and wisdom, we might as well begin with Mr. Bernard Shaw. He will expect it, anyhohw! writes Allen Laing in the "Daily Herald."

'From the dramatic point of view,' he insisted, with his usual modesty, 'I am the Emperor of Europe.'

It may help readers to recover their breath after that if I quote Viscount St. David's sardonic remark: 'There are quite a number of people in London who in the past year have discovered that they are not supermen.'

Mr. St. John Ervine, who is nothing if not brutally frank, told us that 'the public never knows what it wants until it has got it.' But Sir Gerald du Maurier came to our aid with a swift upper-cut: 'Dramatic critics are not governesses: they are only district visitors.'

Miss Rebecca West said a word about marriages. 'A marriage between two of a kind is always a success: a marriage between two different kinds is always a tragedy. Well, she is now dwell on the way to prove her case personally!

'Cosmetics help women to obtain jobs' was the suggestive contribution of Miss Constance Stenrings to our knowledge of the psychology of employers.

Dean Inge, among many other ecclesiastical knock-outs, demolished a popular slogan: 'Safety First,' he said, 'is not a Christian maxim.'

Judges, as usual, were well represented in the wit and wisdom class. Mr. Justice Eve's best shot was: 'It is always better to be silent and be thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt about it.'

Sir Ernest Wild, at the Old Bailey, explained for the benefit of polygamists 'that it is no excuse for bigamy that your wife doesn't wash her face.'

Children received their customary meed of attention. Dr. Hugo Crichton-Miller enraptured our ten-year-olds by asserting: 'It is instinctive for a child not to wash.'

And when Mr. Bertrand Russell remarked calmly, 'I have known children whose whole moral character has been regenerated by lemon juice,' the hearts of our educationists missed a beat.

Mr. Lloyd George rang the political bell with his hammer-stroke, 'Cabinets are not homes for heroes,' closely followed by Mr. J. H. Thomas's 'Quick remedies are often quack remedies.'

The modern view of healthy clothes was outlined neatly by Dr John Gay and bluntly by Sir W Arbuthnot Lane. The former told us that 'a good leather-soled shoe is the best chest protector' and the latter, 'the nearer a woman's clothes approach nudity, having regard to decency, the better for her health.'

Finally, it was left to Mr. P. F Warner to sum up the financial situation as it appealed to the ordinary citizen. 'Hope,' he said with faint optimism, 'is about the only thing that is not taxed in this country.'

May hope fulfilled be the consummation of 1931!

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"I MUST DO AS I LIKE."

Charlie Chaplin On Himself

No one who has followed the antics of my tragi-comic screen character would guess that in private life my aspirations centre in the simple pleasures of the rod and line.

Yes the surprising admission that fishing is one of the minor obsessions of a film comedian is not so paradoxical as it may seem.

For, without a doubt, there are far funnier fish in the sea than ever came out of it! And the fisherman, who spends so many hours in solitude, has ample opportunity to develop his gifts as a silent humorist.

IN DEEP WATERS.

Nor am I content to cast an occasional fly in the secluded trout streams of the High Sierras.

My fondness for the sport has lured me into deep waters, and eventually out to the open sea, to compete for the coveted medal awarded for catching a big tuna fish off Catalina Island—the summer resort of the Hollywood film colony.

Make no mistake—the bringing in of a huge tuna is an extremely thrilling affair. But, once you've caught one of these fish, you hope it will never happen again!

These tuna strike behind the boat, in plain sight, with terrific violence and speed. Big ones—that is, those of 300 pounds and over—usually get away, as you can't hold them even with fast launches.

The prospect of a long yachting cruise across the Pacific, with Cocos Island as my goal, is one that intrigues me deeply.

FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.

For Cocos is the Fisherman's Paradise. Its bays and inlets teem with fish—acres and acres of fish—swimming on the surface, clamouring to be caught with a hook baited only with a feather or a bit of rag!

The only snag apparently is the presence of innumerable sharks of every conceivable variety—thousands and thousands of sharks, very fast and savage, with pointed heads round bodies and huge notched tails.

They don't show until you hook a fish. And then they suddenly appear as thick as fence posts and prevent you landing your catch.

Were it not for these hateful creatures, I should be tempted to end my days in Cocos—a fair, fragrant, fairy-story place, famous for years as the buried-treasure island of the Indian Ocean.

Baffled in this desire, however, I have capitulated to the less hazardous delights of tennis.

Recently I have had constructed on the grounds of my home at Reverly Hills a tennis court costing over £2,000.

SUBCONSCIOUS IDEAS.

Sometimes I spend hours knocking balls over the net, and when I tire of that I go inside and play the organ, the violin, or the piano.

From this you will conclude that I'm not the most industrious man in the world!

As a matter of fact there are days on end when I never go near the studio where I make my film comedies.

Whether I go to the studio or not depends on whether I feel so inclined. But the fact that I don't go near my workshop doesn't mean that I do not work.

Subconsciously, ideas for new film stories or comedy situations are forming in my mind, and until these ideas have germinated work at the studio itself naturally comes to a standstill, for I not only star in all my pictures, but I write, produce and direct the story as well.

METHODICAL?—No!

When I am groping for a new idea for a comedy, I need complete freedom. I need to go out and escape from myself. . . to feel the pulse of life. . . to have contact with human beings, with creative minds in art and literature, or to listen to great music.

I would love to work methodically, but I can't do it.

I chafe at routine and anything that interferes with my personal liberty, such as the income tax or the censorship.

Similarly, I am terrified of well-meaning hostesses who bear down upon me with invitations to dinner parties—"Quite an informal party don't you know!"—only to find myself confronted with a whole roomful of strange people.

I resent being taken into custody in this way, and expected to perform to order. It's not so much that I dislike meeting people as that I detest having to do anything at a certain fixed time. It spoils all my pleasure in doing it.

I am sure that the person who is really born free and independent doesn't even fret at such superficial bondage.

In my own case, I can only explain my attitude as a sort of "hangover" or reaction against the old Essanay days of picture-making, when I was forces to work to a hard-and-fast timetable and turn out a comedy a month.

Or, perhaps, the distaste for discipline goes even farther back than that, to the time when the grind of poverty in a London slum compelled me to do things I did not like.

You see, when I was a boy I was never free. I was always the one who had to stay at home. My brother Sydney didn't hang around as I did. He went off to Australia.

In those early years, too, I faced hunger and tragedy and the constant dread of what the next day would bring.

The experience has driven far into my brain. No prosperity can quite rid me of that fear. I am like a man haunted by a ghost—the ghost of poverty, of starvation.

ANTIDOTE TO STALENESS.

That is why I must assure myself from time to time of my present independence.

The consciousness that I can acord to walk out of my studio at any hour I choose is therefore a source of infinite satisfaction to me.

The stage-hands and the players working with me on a picture are not troubled by this erratic behaviour of mine. Why should they be?

They are paid so long as the picture takes to film, whether it be three months or three years, as in the case of my latest picture "City Lights," which I have just completed.

In creative work, the main thing is to sustain one's interest and enthusiasm from first to last. I find that if I work for too long and continuously at a story, my work becomes stale and commonplace.

NEED FOR CHANGE.

Hence the need for change of occupation and scene, of recreation and diversion.

Even my worst enemy would never accuse me of being idle or lazy, for recreation is only another form of work. Idleness, on the other hand, is synonymous with rustiness, with age and decay.

And, thank Heaven! I can still extract the full measure of sensation out of each new experience, grave or gay, that Life has to offer. (Indian interview)—"Daily Herald".

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS

Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,

Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers and Chrome Upper Leathers

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WHEN GLADSTONE CHASED A BOY

Interesting Stories About Liberal Leaders.

A young peer once went to Disraeli and asked how he could best qualify himself as a speaker and so iain thea ear of the House of Lords.

"Have you a graveyard near your home?" the statesman replied "Yes," said the aspiring peer. "Then," answered Disraeli, I should recommend you to visit it early of a morning and practise on the tobstones."

That is one of a host of good stories about famous men in The Personal Papers of Lord Randel a frank and fascinating record of its author's friendships with Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman Lord Oxford, Lord Morley and other Liberal leaders.

DOWN REGENT-STREET

When he was quite an old man Gladstone told Lord Rendel how he had just chased a boy down a London Street.

"He ran fast for a hundred yards or so. . . It was in a street behind Regent-street. A girl was carrying a basket of oranges for sale and a boy snatched two of them and bolted. Mr. G. gave chase. The boy threw down the oranges, but Mr. G. left them for the girl to pick up and succeeded in capturing the boy and handing him over to a policeman."

In 1889 the "G. O. M." confided to his friend that he was in favour of payment of M. P.s. But not of all of them.

Labour members he thought, on satisfying the Income Tax Commissioners that their income did not reach, say £300 a year, might "become entitled to a cheque from the Speaker for the difference. He considered £300 little enough, but doubted whether the constituencies of Labour M.P.s. would like them to take more . . ."

GLADSTONE TALES

There are fleeting glimpses of Gladstone's relentless antagonist, Queen Victoria.

"She knew only one class below her. Everybody great and small was one level in relation to herself. All were equally her subjects and at the same distance from her. Nevertheless, distinction was carefully made at Windsor Castle in the fisitors' rooms, and the best were always given to the people of highest rank.

"The standing after dinner was a severe infliction upon old people."

Echoes are caught in the Papers of two of the most notorious scandals of the time—the Parnell and Dilke affairs.

Gladstone is shown breaking into riddles. "Why was the last Archbishop of Canterbury (named Tait) the laziest of men? Because he went to bed a Tait and rose a Tait."

"WHERE'S MY WIFE?"

And he is heard commenting on the death of General Gordon at Khartoum. "We sent Gordon with his walking stick to free the garrisons, and then he required us to send a British Army to fetch him back."

The "G.O.M." was fond of telling a little-known story about Wordsworth. "Once he met a man running along the road near Rydal Mount, who stopped him and asked him excitedly. Where is my wife? To which the poet replied. "I did not even know you had a wife."

Gladstone thought Queen Victoria should have resigned in favour of her son, afterwards King Edward VII. But he respected her good sense, he said, despite her dislike of him.

These pages, in short, give us one of the most living portraits of the old Liberal fighter that has been penned. And the pictures of politicians nearer our own time are almost as vivid.

In 1907 Campbell-Bannerman, for instance, told Lord Rendel that Joseph Chamberlain was so ill that "when a barber was called in to shave him . . . he was sworn to reveal nothing of what he saw in the house . . . Such elaborate concealment must have some public object.

"To keep up the courage of the Tariff Reform League by making believe that Chamberlain was still a living force was the probable explanation . . .

LORD OXFORD

Of Lord Oxford, the author remarks "No man matches a clear cold, and incisive intellect with a warmer or softer heart"

On Easter Day, 1907, he writes: "C. B. talked of John Burns, whose vanity is so open and simple that it disarms. When C.-B., in forming his Government, sent for Burns, he said: "John, I want you to join the Cabinet and take the Local Government Board.

The immediate reply was, 'Sir Envy, you never did a more popular thing in your life."

What struck C.-B., says Lord Rendel, was the "candour with which Burns revealed the fact that he had been a page boy. . . Vanity accompanied by such openness was very harmless."

Towards the end of his life Lord Rendel championed the cause of the Welsh in politics. "I cannot be proud enough of my attachment to Wales," he would say.

RESPECT FOR "L. G."

He had a great respect for Mr. Lloyd George "al through the days when the 'upper-classes' were denouncing him.

"His defects are almost as obvious as his qualities. He cannot, in a sense, read or write, and must in the end suffer the consequences. But he is not a demagogue and he is not a firezrand or an egoist. . . There is more loyalty and straightforwardness in Lloyd George than in Winston Churchill . . ."

Lord Rendel, who was concerned with the manufacture of armaments for many ears, recalls his father's outburst at the ponderousness of the naval guns which failed to come into action at Balaclava.

If they had only been less heavy. Tennyson might not have had to compose that Charge of the Light Brigade!

FOREST POOLE.

—in the "Daily Herald."

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BUY
BEDEKARS SPICES AND PICKLES.
Sold Everywhere
V. P. Bedekar & Sons.
Mugabhat, Bombay 4.
Branches:—Thakurdwar, Parel Dadar.

Amusements

From Saturday 31st JANUARY 1931. IS A WOMAN'S HONOUR WORTH A MAN'S LIFE?

Is there any excuse for a woman who is One man's wife and another man's darling? See and hear the answer in the greatest of all mystery Thrillers.

It's different! **"ON TRIAL"** It's Sensational!

Featuring PAULINE FREDERICK, BERT LYTELL, LOIS WILSON, HOLMES HERBERT.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—ONE PART SONG by GIOVANNI MARTINELLI AND A GAUMONT SOUND NEWS.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.) MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S T)

WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION **TALKIES** DHOBI TALAO

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For THIRD-WEEK! WEEK of GLORY!

INDIAN ART PRODUCTIONS' IDEAL INDIAN PICTURE

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"MRICHKATIK" or 'TOY-CART'

"LIKE OF WHICH WAS NOT WITNESSED BEFORE"

With

EXQUISITE SCENERY! EXCELLENT ACTING!
POMP & GRAND-PAGEANTRY OF ANCIENT DAYS

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ONE OF INDIA'S NOBLEST DAUGHTER

Sri. KAMALADEVI & HER TENDER KIDDIE

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Misses. ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, NALINI TARKHUD, SHAKUNTALA and
Messrs. NANDA, KAILASAM SRINIVASAM, Prof. SHASTRY & KUMAR BHARADWAJ.

With Prof. DEODHAR'S GRAND ORCHESTRA

To run for Third Week at

DUBASH THEATRE. **VISHNU CINEMA** NEW CHARNI ROAD.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 4. 6-30 and 10. PHONE 41561

FORWARD MARCH!

Follow the army of laugh-lovers to Buster Keaton's grand comedy of the war!

He gets roped into the Big Fight, and stumbles from one howling situation to another!

A **BUSTER KEATON** Production

and **SALLY EILERS** (she wins the war single handed).

with **CLIFF EDWARDS** (the singing doughboy).

Buster **KEATON** in **DOUGH BOYS**

HE WINS THE BATTLE OF LAUGHS!

ALSO
TWO REEL ALL TALKING COMEDY
AND
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.
THE BIGGEST SHOW OF THE YEAR—BOOK EARLY
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Daily 4 shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Commencing from Saturday 31st January 1931.

A Thrilling Episode out of the red Life of the West-steeped in Romance!

"THE FIGHTING SAP"

Starring the World's greatest cowboy

FRED THOMSON

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SILVER KING

Breath-taking movements of suspense—Startlingly accentuated by super human deeds of strength, skill and valour-triumphing in a tremendously vital romance of harassed love and achievement!

FRED THOMSON

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A gripping, pulsing story of the Great West. Written by a great writer, acted by a great actor, a marvel horse and a wonderful cast!

Thrills! Flights. Stunts!
Fights! Action! Chase!

Also showing SOME BELLS Comedy 2 reels.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.

IMPERIAL FILM CO'S. Thrilling Production,

"A BID for the THRONE"

Featuring

Mr. PRUTHAVIRAJ and supported by Miss LILAVATI, Miss ZILLOO, and Mr. ZHAVERBHAI.

Directed by: Mr VAKIL.

It is a story showing how true Rajputs were holding up their principles even at the risk of their lives.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS.

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.—Extra Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

DON'T MISS.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

At the dead of the night, there will be a daring baffling robbery at a Millionaires place—where the mysterious Hawk and Ghastly Gorilla will be dashing face to face—Both enemies together—then terrific tricking fight ensues in the gaping darkness. Till the last reel you will not be able to solve this unequalled Mystery.

SURYA FILM Co.'s (Bangalore)

Stirring Film

"HAWK"

Featuring

Master BACHU and Miss LAXMI

Under the direct Supervision of
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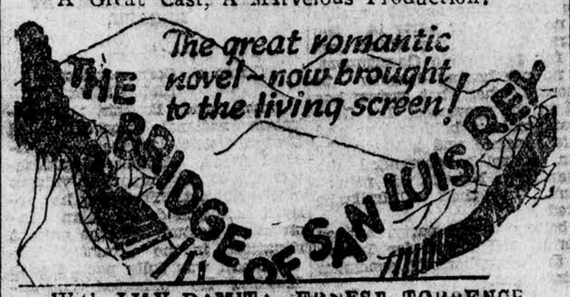
RIALTO TALKIES To-day and To-Morrow at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Great Cast, A Marvelous Production!



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PAQUEL TORRES & DON ALVARDO

Listen to the Singing of

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Rendered by an entire congregation.

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4. 6-30 and 10 P. M

Rivals The Rainbow in Colour!

INSCRUTABLE ARE THE WAYS OF DESTINY WHICH MAKES & MARS

The fortunes of so many men and women. Come to see how a fair Lady outing in a jewelled pram and a rich-jeweller ruling over Bombay, fall a prey to get himself dacoits in—

TO-DAY **RAJESHWARI** TO-DAY

A MIGHTY PICTURE OF ASSOCIATED FILMS LTD.,

Presenting Miss Sabela, Rajlaxmi and RAJA SANDOW in resplendent roles.

AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

Five Shows at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Love's Magic Casts its Spell over a Fiery Maiden of Pirate Lineage!

SEE AND HEAR!

The Screen's Most Dynamic Actress:

LUPE VELEZ

In her Most Vivid Romance—

HELL HARBOR

A United Artists'
ALL-TALKING
ALL-THRILLING
MELODRAMA
With
JEAN HERSHOLT
JOHN HOLLAND

The Drama of a Girl who Discovered that she loved the man she hated!

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To-day 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
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The Entertainment Treat of a Life-Time.

FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES.

The prettiest girls, the cleverest artists, the catchiest songs, the snappiest dances, all blended into a colossal Revue.

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has claim settling Agents throughout the world
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Exit Mr. Churchill.

DECIDES TO RETIRE FROM SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

BUT ASSURES BALDWIN OF SUPPORT TO TURN OUT SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 29.

Mr. Churchill in a letter addressed to Mr. Baldwin on 27th January said: "Now that our divergence of views on the Indian policy has become public, I feel that I should not any longer attend meetings of your "business Committee". Mr. Churchill added that he would give Mr. Baldwin the utmost assistance to secure the defeat of the Socialist Government.

Mr. Baldwin replied on 28th January saying that much as he regretted Mr. Churchill's decision not to attend meetings of his old colleagues, he was convinced that the decision was correct in the circumstances. Mr. Baldwin agreed with Mr. Churchill that there was nothing in the difference of opinion on the single policy to prevent close and loyal co-operation in doing their utmost to turn out the present Government.

Mr. Churchill's withdrawal from the Business Committee confirms suspicion in political quarters that he is to be excluded from Mr. Baldwins' next Cabinet. It is freely suggested that Mr. Churchill is aware of it and in view of his antagonism to Mr. Baldwin's Indian policy, he has seized the opportunity gracefully to retire from the sphere of Government.

TO ACCEPT COMMERCIAL APPOINTMENT.

It is strongly rumoured that Mr. Churchill will shortly accept a commercial appointment.—Reuter.

PEDDAPURAM LATHI CHARGE ECHO.

—:o:—

Home Member Heckled.

"NO ACTION AGAINST POLICE."

MADRAS, January 29.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Home Member was heckled by a volley of supplementary questions by members of the Opposition Party regarding lathi charge on the picnic party at Peddapuram on December 12.

The Home Member replied that the Government had no information regarding the nature of injuries, sustained by the victims and they did not propose to take any action as in their opinion the police were not guilty of any excess.

Sami Ventachellam Chetty has given notice of on adjournment motion, which he intends to move to-morrow, if permitted by the House, to discuss "Needless and severe lathi charge and beating by police yesterday afternoon in Godown Street of Sjt. K. Bashyam, Advocate, and others."—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL NATIONALISTS.

WELCOME PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

MADRAS, January 29.

The United Nationalist Party in Madras Council welcomes the Premier's statement, outlining the Federal Scheme for All-India and expresses its gratitude for making certain points clear in his speech in the House of Commons. It says that if the negotiations are continued in the same spirit, they will be able to evolve a constitution acceptable to all parties. —A. P.

MADRAS ADVOCATES' PROCESSION

—:o:—

As Protest Against Lathi Charges.

MADRAS, January 29.

As a protest against the lathi charge on Mr. Bashyam, Advocate, and others in Godown Street last evening, a number of advocates of the Madras High Court took out a procession this evening through Esplanade, China Bazar, etc., carrying a placard: "We lawyers protest against the illegal lathi charge". Crowd followed the procession which terminated at Loane Square. Most of the shops in Godown Street were closed to-day as a protest.—A. P.

MUZAFFARPUR CONGRESS WORKER JAILED.

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 28.

Sjt. Awadheswar Prashad Singh, a prominent Congress worker of Muzaffarpur, who was arrested at Sonepur on his way to Patna, was tried at Chapra under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—A. P. Special.

7 MONTHS FOR SMT. BHAKTILAXMI..

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, January 29.

A Kaira message states that Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Desai, "Dictator" of Kaira District, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month more in connection with a speech said to have been delivered by her.

She has been put in "A" class and has been brought to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN PIT.

—:o:—

About 50 Men Missing.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Between 40 and 50 men are estimated to be missing as a result of an explosion in a Haig pit, Whitehaven.—Reuter.

8 BODIES RECOVERED: HEROIC RESCUE.

Later.—Hitherto eight bodies have been recovered, and three men rescued, of whom two are badly gassed. A score of men are still missing. 200 men were working in the pit when the explosion occurred. A number of them escaped unhurt but gas affected 32 men adjoining the pit, a number of whom have been sent to hospital. Work of the rescuers in the Haig Pit is most difficult owing to afterdamp and destruction of workings. One of the heroes, Doctor Ablett of Whitehaven, wearing gasmask, descended into the mine and tended gassed workers. Thousands assembled at pithead at midnight. Pitiful scenes were witnessed when the bodies were brought up.—Reuter.

Cuttack Procession Dispersed With Lathi Charge.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A procession of 10,000 people was charged with lathis by the police and dispersed last evening in front of the Jail Gate. During the last Durga Puja holidays an earthen image of Mahatma Gandhi was prepared and worshipped by a resident of Cuttack, but on the day of immersion, the police did not grant a license to remove the clay model of Mahatma Gandhi in a procession. The image was subsequently kept in the house of the worshipper until last evening, when it was taken in a procession through the main streets of the town with about 10,000 followers. When the procession reached the Jail Gate, the Police charged the men with lathis and dispersed the crowd and took possession of the image.—A. P. Special.

Schneider Trophy And Britain

—:o:—

LONDON, January 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald, during question time, said that although Government was strongly averse to perpetuating contests between the rival Government teams, it was so interested in the Schneider Trophy that it would be prepared to authorise its defence by the Royal Air Force provided a definite undertaking was given immediately that necessary funds would be privately available.—Reuter

Mrs. Gokhale On Women's Equal Rights.

—:o:—

READY TO SUFFER EQUALLY WITH MEN.

LOOKS CHEERFUL THOUGH LOOSES 21 LBS.

Mr. Baban Gokhale interviewed Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale in Yerawda Jail on Thursday last. Though she has lost 21 lbs. in weight she looked cheerful and said she was doing well with her health and work. In her first visit she had handed over to Mr. Gokhale 60,000 yards of self-spun yarn and she and the Jail Matron were pleased to see this time a sari made out of that. Several lady-prisoners have taken to spinning along with her in jail. The lady-prisoners seem to be under the impression that Mahatmaji would insist on their release first. On this account Mrs. Gokhale has sent a message to Mahatmaji urging him that she would be sorry if he intercedes on their behalf. She further said that she is struggling hard for the last 15 years for the equal rights of women, and is ready to suffer equally with her brothers.

Owing to loss of strength her diet has been changed.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN BALURGHAT.

Sequel To Independence Day Celebrations.

BALURGHAT, Jan. 29.

'Independence Day' was observed in sub-divisional town of Balurghat in Dinajpur District in defiance of the prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. As a result, numerous houses have been searched and almost all prominent members of the Executive Committee of the Balurghat Congress have been arrested. These include the President, Secretary, ex-Dictator, the present Dictator and seven others.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CONGRESSMAN FINED.

—:o:—

Rs. 100, Or In Default, 4 Months' S. I.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Himanshu Kumar Roy, a Congressman, was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default four months' simple imprisonment for having obstructed a Mahomedan and his cooly, when carrying a packet of foreign cloth on Wednesday.—A. P. Special.

NEW CHARGES FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

—:o:—

Accelerated Shedule For India Impossible.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a deputation of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of development of air mail services, foreshadows new charges for letters. He says that the suggestion of levying a uniform charge proved extremely intricate, but this has now been satisfactorily settled. The proposed new charges will be published shortly. The suggestion that the minimum weight of unit should be reduced to quarter of an ounce has been rejected. On the subject of the Indian airmail the Postmaster-General sympathised with the Chambers desire for completion of the route to Australia across India; but said that the matter was solely for the Government of India. The Post Office did not favour the accelerated schedule to India which could not be regularly maintained, but he hoped that there would be a gradual improvement in speed. The Chamber replied urging that the Post Office should take the initiative in providing air mail transport, and asking that Government should make urgent representations to the Government of India that internal considerations should not delay the completion of the route which was of vital importance to the Empire. —Reuter.

CAN PROSECUTION CONTINUE?

—:o:—

When Ban On Working Committee Is Lifted.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Could a prosecution which was started for alleged assisting the operations of an illegal body, namely the Congress Working Committee, continue when the ban on the Working Committee has been withdrawn?

This was the important legal issue raised to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Sjt. J. C. Gupta, Counsel for the defence in a case wherein Sjt. Nagendranath Mukherjee, President of the Bengal Congress "War Council" and Sjt. Ganendranath Bannerjee, keeper of the Sri Gouranga Press, were being prosecuted on a charge of assisting in the work of the Congress Working Committee by publishing a list of cotton mills banned by the Congress. In the course of the argument Mr. Gupta submitted that the case could no longer continue as the Congress Working Committee was no longer an illegal body. Quoting from Maxwell on statutes, he stated that it contained an authority showing that when the act was repealed, it should be regarded as having never existed at all. Mr. Gupta cited another authority showing that if the prosecution was started, when the penal provision was in force, but if the Act was repealed before the conviction, the case could not be proceeded with. He further submitted that the alleged notice mentioned the name of All-India Congress Committee, consisting of 350 Congress representatives, which body has never been declared unlawful. What was declared illegal was the Congress Working Committee, consisting of 15 members. The Public Prosecutor asked for time to consider the authority cited. The Magistrate remarked, "It seems to me to be good point and what is the use of proceeding with the case Please do not continue as a matter of 'zid,' because the prosecution had been started. Under the changed circumstances, you better consider whether it is at all desirable to go on." The hearing was adjourned till February 3.—A. P. Special.

Plea For Transfer Of Army And Finance

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Jan. 27.

It was a welcome decision of the Viceroy to release Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues of the Working Committee. But if Government are desirous of giving a happy ending to their move they would be well advised to restore normal conditions in the country by withdrawing the several ordinances. With the first move towards truce, all war-time atmosphere should disappear.

The Congress authorities would then be in a better mood to examine the R. T. C. proposals with an open mind, free from any ill-will or bitterness, says Mr. R. J. Tungekar in a statement to the press.

The principal needs of the country are financial and fiscal autonomy. The safeguards proposed at the R. T. C. connot meet with India's approval. India expects Britain to trust her with the management of her own finances, the levying of her own taxes and the imposition of her own Custom duties. Without that India can neither be happy nor prosperous.

TRUST INDIA.

As for the security of loans and fairplay for foreign commercial interests, even the Nehru Report has given sufficient guarantees, which should set at rest all suspicions in Britain.

The authorities should realise that no section or party in the country demands any thing less than full responsible Government. It is no use having dyarchy in the centre, when that system has failed in the provinces. Let Government make a bold gesture and transfer finance and military to Indian control as demanded by Sir Sankaran Nair in his memorandum. Only then will India be satisfied

"I belong to no party, but as a merchant I stand for India's right to govern herself", concludes the statement.

—:o:—

London.—Sir Malcolm Hailey was operated upon on Thursday for internal complaint. It is understood that, result is satisfactory. A later message says "he is going on satisfactorily".—Reuter.

Genl. S. Butler To Be Court-Martialled.

—:o:—

FOR DEFAMING SGR. MUSSOLINI.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TENDERS APOLOGY.

LONDON, January 29.

Washington.—One of the most peculiar diplomatic incidents that have ever occurred in the United States reached the climax in Government fully apologising to Sgr. Mossolini through Mr. Stimson for the dinner speech of General Swedley Butler, one of the most popular officers of the Marines, but one long regarded as an "enfant terrible". His indiscretions hitherto have brought nothing worse than an un-official reprimand. He will now face a General Court Martial for telling at Philadelphia Club a story he had heard from a friend, namely that his friend was motoring with Sgr. Mussolini in Italy when a cat knocked down a child and Sgr. Mussolini did not stop, declaring "What is one life in the Affairs of State". The speech did not attract attention till the Italian Ambassador denied the story and demanded apology. Mr. Stimson stated that he "deeply regrets the discourteous and unwarranted utterance by a Commissioned Officer of the United States."—Reuter.

ALLEGEL STAGING OF AN AMBUSH.

—:o:—

A Lambardar Acquitted

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29.

Mr. Almonds, Sessions Judge, Peshawar, delivered judgment today in a case under Section 121 I.P.C. against Hasan Khan Lambardar of Shahabhkhel village.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution case was a sequel to Afridi raids in Peshawar District in June and August last. On the first occasion, a party of 15/19 Hussars, who were in the vicinity of Shahabkhel village in connection with an engagement there, were suddenly and without warning fired upon from the walls and towers of the accused's village, resulting in one cavalry man being killed and two wounded and eight horses killed. The villagers did nothing to help the Government.

In August the Afridis re-entered the plain in Peshawar district. A party of Frontier constabulary was sent from Bara Fort to reconnoitre this area where the Afridis were reported to be hiding. Accused Hasan Khan who is a head Malik, the Prosecution alleged, not only denied the presence of Afridis in the village, but actually undertook to lead the constabulary party and Risaldar through the village and thereby intended to stage an ambush. The constabulary party on reaching the village were greeted with heavy fire from gardens in the village at close quarters.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence was that accused personally had no knowledge then of the presence of Afridis in the village, but that Risaldar Piara Singh of the Frontier Constabulary who was himself a Malikdinkhel Afridi saw an Afridi party, went to them, and persuaded them to clear away before the arrival of troops, and to shield himself he had forestalled the accused by fabricating a false charge against him Hasan Khan was acquitted.—A. P.

IMAM SAHEB BAVAZIR AT BROACH.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 26.

Imam Saheb Bavazir, the well-known national worker, visited Broach district last week. He visited Amod, Jambusar, Ankleshwar and other important villages of the district. Yesterday he arrived here and delivered an instructive lecture on the present situation in the country. The town-hall was fully packed with Muslims. He exhorted the audience to put on Khaddar and to give up liquor. He said that Prophet Mohammad had told 1350 years ago to put on Khaddar and to give up liquor, and hence the teaching of Gandhiji was nothing else than the orders of the prophet.

GANDHIJI ELUDES THE CROWD.

All Eyes On Mahatmaji, But Nowhere To Be Seen!

ALLAHABAD, January 28.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Allahabad to-night by the Bombay mail with his private secretary Mr. Pearcy Lal.

By the same train also arrived from Bombay Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumdas, Mr. Shankar Lal Banker, Mr. Jamna Lal Bajaj, Mr. Kamal Narayan Bajaj, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta.

It is reported that on almost all the station on which the train conveying Mahatma Gandhi, stopped crowds of people assembled to see him, but considerable disappointment was caused to hundreds of people who assembled at the Allahabad station on their finding, on the arrival of the Chheoki shuttle, that Mahatma Gandhi and his companions had all been conveyed to Allahabad by cars from the Chheoki station.

Crowds of people holding flowers and garlands and shouting "jais" for Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as the train steamed into the station suddenly silenced when the passengers in the train informed them that the leaders had already reached Anand Bhawan Similar scenes of disappointment were also noticed at the Naini station.

Large crowds of villagers had also assembled to see the great leader at Chheoki but the majority of the people there too were disappointed as Mahatma Gandhi, it is stated, was not advised to get down to the platform. Even when the train stopped by the time people could spot out the compartment in which he was seated he was taken down and conveyed to the car. All eyes were turned on the second and first class compartments, but Mahatma Gandhi was seated with his private secretary in a third class compartment at about the tail of the train.

It was noticed that at the Allahabad station European ladies and gentlemen had also assembled especially to see Mahatma Gandhi and they expressed their feeling of keen disappointment on finding the train without him.

Many people had gone as far as Manikpore to receive Mahatma Gandhi Pandit and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and several other Congress leaders who had already arrived at Allahabad received him at Chheoki.

On his leaving the car on arrival at Anand Bhawan, the first care of Mahatma Gandhi, was to hurry to the room of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also arrived from Benares tonight on account of Pandit Motilal Nehru's illness.—The "Leader".

"DISOLVE SURAT MUNICIPALITY."

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RE-ELECT GENERAL BOARD.

SURAT, January 29.

A special general meeting of the Surat Corporation adopted the following resolution:—

"In view of the Municipality not having done any work for the last few months and to remove the deadlock originated from it, it is better to dissolve the municipality in order that the ratepayers and the general public might gain. The Municipality urges Government to re-elect the General Board."

After a hot discussion by few members, the resolution was carried by 15 votes to 3.

It will be remembered that a deadlock occurred as a result of the refusal of the President Dewan Bahadur Thkorram Mehta, C.I.E., to give up the presidentship, despite the fact that by an ordinary majority the members had adopted a resolution three months back declaring no confidence in the President, whereupon the members refused to work under him and adjourned all meetings held ever since, not transacting any business.—A. P.

TOTAL REMISSION DEMANDED BY KOLABA PEASANTS.

—:o:—

MAHAD, Jan. 28.

The Secretary, Konkan Cultivators' Union, writes:—

The Kolaba District Peasants' Conference, which was held at Pen last month, has wonderfully animated the passive mass of peasantry in this part of the District. Mr. Anantrao Chitre, Secretary of the Konkan Cultivators' Union has been touring in the Mahad Taluka during the last fortnight, holding meetings of peasants at various places, explaning the meaning and significance of the Pen Resolutions.

During the last week, when the Collector of the District camped at Poladpur, hundreds of peasants from adjoining villages assembled together and presented to him personally a petition praying for (1) total remission of land revenue for the current year and (2) suspension of collection of the cost of Plain Table Survey at least during this year.

POLADPUR PEASANTS' UNION.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, the Poladpur Peasants' Union was inaugurated at the hands of Mr. Anantrao Chitre. More than a thousand peasants from about 60 villages round about Poladpur took part in the function with great enthusiasm. It has been decided to enrol peasants as members on payment of an annual fee of annas four per head. The office of the Union has been located in the heart of the town of Poladpur.

It is proposed to call a Conference of peasants of the Mahad Taluka at Mahad on or about the 20th of February next.

REBELS TO BE HUNTED DOWN.

—:o:—

Burma Government's Proclamation.

LENIENCY TO 'UNWILLING PARTICIPATORS.'

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The Burma Government has issued a proclamation announcing their intention to deal leniently with those, who were coerced or misled into joining the rebellion in Tharrawaddy and Insein and who have taken no very active part in it, and also advising rebels desirous of making submission to surrender immediately to the nearest village headman or magistrate or military or police post. No promise is made to the leader of the rebellion or men known to have participated in the commission of outrages or known to be bad characters who joined the rebellion for the purpose of loot. Such men will be punished with all rigor of law.

Assurance is given that rebels who have not belonged to above categories and who surrender will be dealt with leniently. Above policy of dealing leniently has already been put into effect as large numbers of those who have been arrested for complicity in rebellion have already been released on evidence that they were more or less unwilling participators.

Communique also states that a great majority of those who joined the rebellion are ignorant villagers some of whom seem to have been coerced into joining it. Others were misled by designing persons. Organised resistance to military and police is now at an end. Some of the rebels have formed themselves into bands of dacoits who commit outrages and these will be hunted down and those who compose them will be dealt with according to [redacted].—A. P.

JAKHAU RESIDENTS [redacted] RELEASE

(From A Correspondent)

JAKHAU, Jan. 26.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Jakhau was held under the auspices of the Mahajansabha on Tuesday night when resolutions were unanimously passed welcoming the unconditional release of Mahatmaji and others congratulating Congress leaders for impressing upon the public the real value of self determination and cultural unity, and urging the Government of India to accept all the eleven points of Mahatmaji to restore peace in India.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.